MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

As much of this kind of business will be done this spring we think it proper to remind our readers, particularly young farmers, of the most important points attending the setting of fruit trees.

If a new orchard is to be set the soil should be made deep. For Indian corn and English grain we need not a very deep soil, and we have not urged it, though we think we ought to go deeper gradually. But for trees it is quite important that the soil should be made deep. The reason is that the fruit falls off too early in a dry season unless the roots can run deep enough to draw up sufficient moisture.

Some of the fruit growers near Boston have been obliged to cart hogsheads of water and pour it around their trees to prevent the falling of the fruit. Apple and pear trees undoubtedly grow better in a deep soil than in a shallow one, and the fruit holds on better.

It is not absolutely necessary to make the soil of the whole orchard deep at the time of setting the trees, though it should be made deep where the tree is set and for some distance around it.

On setting a tree some nice loam is wanted to fill up between the roots, as no cavities should be left between them. Good garden mould and old peat mud mixed together are suitable to come in contact with the roots, but no manure should touch them. If the land is poor put the manure on the surface. Coarse strawy manure answers a good purpose to support the tree as well as to enrich the ground.

Set the tree no deeper than it grew in the nursery and let the roots have room to spread on every side. The practice of crowding them into a narrow hole or a deep one is a wretched mode of setting trees of any kind. One person should hold the tree while another fills in the earth and spreads out the roots. If masses of roots are crowded together they soon become mouldy and will rot. The earth should be pressed down close to make the tree stand firm and to favor the first shoots from the roots.

Now place something around the tree to keep the earth from drying too fast and to keep the tree steady. The tree is not set deep and therefore something is wanted to keep the roots sufficiently moist and to give support to the trunk. Some farmers pile on more soil and fix the tree too deep in the ground. Others drive a stake on each side and put the tree in leading strings. Another class let their trees take their chance, to contend with the winds, the weeds, and the scorching sun. We cannot say to any one, "Go thou and do likewise."

Cover the earth around the tree with something that will keep the surface moist and light enough for the roots to extend, while it serves to support the trunk and keep it from racking much; for a little waving with the wind will not hurt the tree; it must become used to this at some time. Old sack hay is as good as any thing. Take a whole forkful for a tree. Or take the strawy manure from the cowyard. Leaves, moss, litter of any kind will answer, but take something or other that will keep the weeds and grass down through the summer.—Place flat stones on this litter in case it is so light that there is danger of its blowing away. If coarse manure is used, no stones will be needed.

Now if this litter is not all rotted before November haul it away from the trees lest the mice should make their nests among it and be too free with the bark of the tree when they can find nothing else to eat.

When trees are set in this way they start and grow immediately; they will shoot out from one to two feet the first summer. Farmers are often heard to remark that all the trees set in the spring are *alive*. Just as if all that is wanted is to keep life in them through the summer. Trees should be kept growing or the bark will adhere to the wood, and it is hard starting the sap afterwards. Let no one be satisfied to see leaves put out on trees recently set; the trees should actually grow, and they will grow if they are well taken up and well set.

There needs to be no witchcraft or mystery unfolded, to enable any one to set trees well. It requires only the exercise of the rational faculties.—All reasonable men come to the same conclusion when they turn their attention closely to the subject. All agree that it is absurd to dig a hole in grass land and stick a tree there as we stick a stake in a fence. A young tree needs as much room as a hill of corn, all know, yet how many people set a tree where a hill of corn could not grow for want of room?

Many calculate on giving more room when the tree positively demands it—when it appears to be stifled for want of room. But room should be granted before it is demanded. Inducements should be held out to the roots to extend away from the tree. Instead of this the owner waits for the tree to demand admission into free soil.

Trees must be taken up carefully. Men are too apt to pull them up rather than dig them. In this way the roots are broken near the stump, and if they are not cut off clean they become cankered and injure the health of the tree. Cut all the broken roots clean off and let the fresh shoots have room.

Farmers often see the vast difference between the growth of trees in some orchards compared with others. They imagine there is some secret about it that cannot be readily learned. They hearken to almost any stories told about the means used by successful cultivators. Foreigners pretend to great skill. They collect a dozen kinds of materials like a quack doctor—one of which is sure to be lime, —to place around the roots—and they tell you that a number of hours are requisite to set a single tree.

All such fooleries would be avoided if farmers would resolve to exercise their own minds,—to think for themselves,—to converse freely and bring reason to bear on the subject. Nothing more is wanted than the free use of the faculties given us by our Creator. Those faculties should not be permitted to rust. Farmers should be in the practice of exercising their minds as well as their bodies, and they would avoid many of the impositions practiced upon them.

Grass Seeds may often be sown to advantage, early in April, on lands that were seeded down last year. The spring rains bury the seeds deep enough in case the land was laid down last fall.—Old sward land may be harrowed without injury. Southern clover is best for pasturing. Northern is best for mowing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

MANURES FOR CORN—GREEN CROPS.

Mr. Editor,—As you are in the habit of answering the inquiries of your subscribers I will ask one or two questions.

I have a piece of land that I purchased some two years since, last spring planted it to corn, and the yield was about twenty-five bushels to the acre. And last fall I sowed it to winter rye.

Now this land is covered with blackberry bushes; it was formerly used for pasture. What I want to know is the best mode to kill them. Some think that feeding pretty close with sheep will kill them. I think that if I could succeed in getting a stiff sward on it and mow it I think it would have a tendency to kil them.

Also, I wish to know if one is going to sow a crop to plough in what kind of crop is best. If buckwheat, how much seed to sow to the acre and if two crops in one season what time to sow it. I should also like to know of what kind of manure, if you was going to buy it, you would prefer to put in the hills of corn.

P. S. All the manure used in planting the corn was about two loads of thirty bushels to the load to the acre of compost put in the hill.

I am,yours,most respectfully,
EBENEZER FISKE.

Scituate R. I. March, 25th 1849.

☞ Blackberry vines are very soon killed when sheep are permitted to range among them. Deep ploughing will soon eradicate the vines where the land is not rocky. If any should remain after tilling well for corn and laying down to grass, mowing close will kill them.

As to the kind of grain or grass to be grown for ploughing in, much depends on the quality and condition of the soil. When it is rich enough to bear clover, that is the best crop to be ploughed in. But clover does not grow on poor land. Rye or buckwheat will do better. Two or three crops of buckwheat are grown in one season. Six weeks are required for it to come to a full head. If it is sown early in May it may be large enough for the plough by the 20th of June. Then six weeks will carry the second crop into August. If you sow a third time you will have a month's growth by the fore part of September, and probably six weeks' growth before frost comes, when a third crop may be turned under. But it is better to let the first crop stand longer than six weeks, till it has formed seed enough to cover the ground for the second crop. This is sometimes done, and it saves labor. When the wheat is ploughed in there is no need of rolling it down if you run a bush or two through the gage-iron in your ploughbeam. The bushes will sweep down buckwheat or tall rye flat enough to be covered up.

As to putting all the manure in the hills of corn, we think it not a good practice. On warm soils you will have more corn if you spread the whole broad cast, but you ought to have 20 loads to the acre if you would have a good crop and have your land good for any thing after the corn is off.

On cold soils it is necessary to put something in the hills unless there has been a large quantity of rotted manure spread over the field. In that case a little will fall in the hill if the corn is planted well. We sometimes mix plaster and ashes and put a single handful to each hill to give the corn a first start, and then trust to the spread manure.

If too much is put in the hill you will have more stalks than corn; yet a little is often useful. Some carry a hod with fine manure in it, and put a quart in a hill. Guano, or the manufactured article called poudrette is easily applied to the hills, and there is no great labor in it. It is better and cheaper than to put a shovel-full in each hill.

Soils that are warm and in good condition will bear great corn without any application to the hills Sandy loams are very generally benefited by wood-ashes applied to the corn hills. Plaster mixed with ashes is always good.

In regard to the several kinds of farm manure it may not be easy to say which would be the most profitable for a purchaser. Horse manure that has not been suffered to burn and that has been properly stirred will last as long as any kind. Hogs are good to keep it from burning, and their excrements are better with the horse manure than apart from it. For that from hogs works quicker than any, but is not very durable.

The excrements of neat cattle, well preserved, are always good on all soils, and when they can be purchased they are as profitable as any. This kind is not often injured by heating, and it can not often be bought. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

MERINO SHEEP.—WOOL TARIFF.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: Your Williamsburgh correspondent can find Merinos at the Hon. William Jarvis's, Weatherefield, Vt., and can depend upon pure blood. He will also find Merinos bred from Mr. Jarvis's flock all about in the neighborhood, viz., Weatherefield, Springfield, Vt., and Clarmont, Charlestown, New Hampshire. These last cannot be said to be quite tree from native blood, but having been bred in from Mr. Jarvis' flock for 30 years, and many of the ewes being full blood they are fine and many of them equal in appearance to his. Also,the flock of the late Dr. Leonard Jarvis of Claremont—very superior sheep bredfrom Wm. Jarvis's flock and supposed to be equal to his.

The Hon. William Jarvis imported very largely and was the first importer of Merinos, I believe, in this country, except a small flock imported by Col. Humphrey of New Haven, Connecticut. In your answer to the same correspondent, you say if no wool should be imported we should be better paid for what we grow. In my opinion if no wool was imported and the same facility continued of letting in foreign manufactured goods, it would not change materially the condition of our home market for wool, but raise the duty moderately on foreign manufactured goods, and to fix it that it should be paid more promptly and certainly, and you would relieve our manufacturers so as they could compete with the foreign in our home market. As it is now by the laws the price of goods imported, though less duty is paid on the same quantity and quality of goods; but I shall not go into the investigation of our revenue laws, but as I am somewhat of a wool grower I feel the effect of the situation we are in, and believe the remedy is not in thrusting out foreign wool so much as compelling the foreigner to pay a little more liberally and certainly for the privilege of our market for his pauper labors and manufactured goods.

The person who obtained the first premium for corn in the Plymouth Co. Agricultural Society, recommends mixing up seed of different kinds and from different soil, &c. It is possible and I think most likely his crop was not profited by this mixture. Many of our farmers here keep the same kind of corn and raised on the same farm for years, and would not change, believing it safer and more certain after being acclimated and naturalized to the soil. I have raised corn for more than fifty years on the same farm—my experience has confirmed me in the same opinion. So the kind of corn brought into such high repute as the Dutton corn, for instance, was indebted to its reputation in my opinion, to this course, of planting the same kind of seed on the same farm until it was naturalized to the soil, facilitated by a high state of cultivation. The kind had nothing to recommend it, having a very large ear, from 14 to 26 rows—a rather small kernel, and very large cob, and now in not much repute.

ISAAC HUBBARD.

Claremont, March 27 1849.

☞ We have not heard recently from the sheep that Mr. Jarvis imported and kept at Weathersfield. Farmers who are in want of merinos may profit by the information given by our correspondent.

We are aware that farmers are not much benefited by excluding foreign wool, or putting high duties on it so long as foreigners are permitted to come into our ports and swear money into their own pockets—so long as foreign merchants and manufacturers are permitted to come and testify at our custom-houses that they can make cloth, that is sold here for three dollars a yard, for one dollar at home.

Our tariff on cloths is now probably high enough —25 per cent. honestly paid would give our own cloth makers as much advantage as other classes of people are willing they should have. But the silly scheme of taking a *foreign valuation* for a basis throws the business of importing into the hands of foreigners, and instead of paying 25 per cent on the *real value* they pay that per centage on the *half value* of the goods. We should have a home valuation in all cases where the duties are not specific.

People are imposed upon. The public are told that the duties on imported cloths are on the average 25 per cent—and so stands the last tariff, nominally—but really it is not always half 25 per cent. A great portion of our well meaning farmers are inclined to think that if the cloth makers cannot get along with 25 per cent advantage over foreigners they are not quite old enough yet to manufacture cloth, and that they should turn their hands to other business. But if our cloth-makers are forced to stop business there is no home market for wool. The wool-growers know this well enough, and New England is aware of it, but a majority in all the States has not been made to understand it

The farmers and the mechanics can put this matter right, and they will do it as soon as they thoroughly understand it. The interest of farmers and of manufacturers is very much the same. The prosperity of the one causes the prosperity of the other. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

VIRTUES OF SMART WEED.

Mr. Editor—In the *Ploughman* of the 17th of February, there was an article on the virtue of smart weed, and you requested some of your correspondents to let you know what they knew of the virtues of smart weed, as a medicinal herb. I am not one of that number; but I will tell you what has been my experience, as to its virtue, for more than twenty years.

In the first place, it is almost a sure remedy in the case of cholic. Steep and drink the same as any other herb tea. In the next place, it is worth $5 per hundred for a stock of cattle, if it is cut and well cured when in full bloom. Give an ox, cow or horse, one pound per week, during the time they are up to hay, and it will keep their bowels and hide loose. It is an excellent physic. If a horse has one pound a week, there is no danger of his having botts, or worms of any kind; and they will eat it sooner than they will the best of hay. Try it.

Yours, respectfully,
GILMAN LOUGEE.

Parsonsfield, Me., March 28, 1849.

☞ Smart weed grows thick enough in many places to turn out a good swath. We have never tested its virtues as a cathartic or as food for cattle. There is nothing like trying, as all good farmers know. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

"THE CULTIVATION OF FRUIT."

As the period has arrived when those intending to set fruit trees the coming season should be laying their plans for future operations, it may not be amiss to consider the subject of fruit cultivation in New England. The time has come, that the Farmers of New England should turn their attention to this important branch of agricultural industry. The fertile prairies of the west, and the auriferous regions of California, seem likely to rival our rocky New England soils in the production of the staple commodities of grain and golden ore. Our reliance must be placed upon something, which, by the superior advantages conferred on us by our local situation, enable us to successfully compete with them. This we can do in the cultivation of *Fruit*. We are favored by nature with a soil and climate well adapted to this purpose. We are in the vicinity of large manufacturing and commercial towns, connected with all parts of the country by numerous railways, which afford a ready market for a large portion of the products of the orchard. In addition to this, our best fruits find a ready sale in the European cities, and the exportation of our surplus winter fruit, is likely to become an important item in the commerce of New England. This is no longer problematical, but has already been tested by experiment.

The most valid objection to setting fruit trees usually urged by farmers, is, the *length of time* that is required to bring them into bearing, and consequently before they can reap the fruit of their labors. This may at first appear an almost insuperable difficulty, but no one who has not passed the meridian of life, need be frightened from the undertaking by this consideration. And who that has the least spark of ambition or philanthropy, will be deterred by such an argument from this most philanthropic employment. If the *individual himself* does not live to eat the fruit of his labors, *future* generations will rise up and call him *blessed*. But 10 or 12 years, with careful cultivation, are sufficient to bring an orchard of well-planted Apple Trees, into full bearing; and for some other fruits much less time is requisite. If any one doubts the accuracy of this statement, let him make the experiment. Let him select a suitable piece of strong, moist upland, previously well prepared by cultivation with corn or potatoes, and plough it deep. Let his trees be carefully set according to the directions given by the Ploughman, and he may rest assured that his well-directed efforts will be crowned with success. Most of the failures in setting orchards arise from want of care in planting, or neglect in their after cultivation.—Many are also permanently injured by setting too deep.

But we will suppose that circumstances beyond his control compel the individual to dispose of his farm before his trees have had sufficient time to recompense him for the labor he has bestowed upon them. Will not his farm be increased in value by every tree that he has planted? And will not the purchaser recognize its superior value on this account? In conclusion, where is the man of taste that does not take pleasure in this delightful employment? How does it not increase and strengthen the thousand delightful associations and endearments that cluster around the very name of *Home*! Let none, then, neglect this most pleasant, most important and profitable branch of agricultural industry.

W. D. TUTTLE.

Acton, March 24th, 1849.

[For the Ploughman.]

THORN HEDGES—APPLE HEDGES.

Mr. Editor—Can you give a little light upon the subject of raising hawthorn, buckthorn, or other kind of hedge fence! I have planted the seed in several places, but it does not seem to sprout.

Which is the best kind of hedge for common use? Which is the most beautiful when grown? Which answers best—the seed or the young sprouts or shoots? Do they need manure, and what kind? If you can instruct me, so that I can meet with any better success this than last year, I shall feel greatly obliged.

Yours, S. F. C. L.

N. Bridgewater, March 25.

☞ Thorn hedges have not prospered in Massachusetts, so far as we have learned, and we have not thought it proper to recommend them for ornament or use. The Buck-thorn seems to be more popular at present than any kind of thorn.

Our own opinion is other hedges are better than thorn. If a farm hedge is to be set we would give twice as much for apple trees as for thorns. Apple trees must be cropped, or headed down; and so must thorn hedges. The apple in Massachusetts grows much faster and stronger than the thorn—and the seeds are sure to grow when the pomace is taken early in the spring.

For a fancy hedge around a house the evergreen hemlock is the prettiest that we have seen. Young trees of this kind are found in the woods—they are taken up with a sod at the roots. Any kind of manure answers to be placed around on the surface.

In setting trees for a hedge people are apt to place them too near together. The roots have not room enough to give the top strength. We have seen thorns set so thich that the stems died, as the under limbs of trees will in a wood lot.

We think there have not been many attempts to make apple tree hedges in Massachusettts. Why not try the apple? One mode of making is to set the trees ten feet apart and let them grow without any trimming. When they have grown to two inches in diameter, poles or light rails may be interwoven among the branches to turn cattle till the branches are long enough to interlock and form a complete fence without the poles.

Another mode is to set the apple trees four or five feet apart in the hedge row. Any rough seedling trees will answer. Let the ground be cultivated six feet or more on each side of the row till the trees have become strong enough for a fence. They should not be permitted to shoot up more than five feet high. See how very strong the wild apple trees grow in pastures where the cattle have access and crop them down.

When rocks are not plenty it may repay well to set out apple trees for a fence. But when rocks can be had the case is different. It is as easy to pile rocks up into a common wall as to pile them into high heaps. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

LITTER AROUND YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Editor,—It gives me pleasure to think that I belong to a class of people that are striving together for mutual benefit. I have read with satisfaction the account of your conversational meetings in the State House. Your practice, however, of placing litter around young trees for support, would not answer in these diggings; we should expect to invite a more formidable foe than a brisk North-Wester. It is no uncommon thing with us when the snow is dissolving, to find some of our most thrifty trees peeled by the mice, a foot or more in height, including the whole circumference. We would like to know if any thing can be done to restore such trees, or prevent future depredations!

Yours, respectfully, F. B.

Salisbury, March 28th, 1849.

☞ We are ready to answer any and all objections to the practice of placing litter around young trees when they are first set in the spring. We well know the plan is a good one for we have repeatedly tried it, and others have tried it through our recommendation. We have lived in the woods and in cities—we have cultivated high lands and low lands. We have set all kinds of fruit trees and many kinds of forest trees; and have contended with the various noxious animals from the woodchuck and rabbit down to the field mouse. We therefore know what we are about when we urge people to place straw or strawy matter around their young trees when they set them in the spring.

The objection raised by our correspondent that mice will make their nests there and gnaw the trees in the summer season, (the only time when straw is wanted), is wholly imaginary. Did he ever know a mouse to gnaw the bark from a young tree in the summer season? He might as well calculate on the destruction of a stack of old hay by sheep when there is green grass enough. Mice want no bark for summer food, and no such shelter in summer as a pile of old hay would afford.

When winter approaches the old hay should all be removed in case it has not rotted, as it usually will.

Many people are fond of setting trees close to old walls where litter gathers and where the grass is left uncut. Mice are more apt to make their winter quarters in such walls than in little heaps of hay in the middle of fields, which are often disturbed through the summer and make but a poor shelter at best. Yet they fear to place any litter around a tree in the open field for fear of mice.

One of the speakers in the Statehouse, at the last meeting, objected to putting old hay among young trees "because the hay would blow away and the ground would dry up!" But he did not fear drying up in case no covering should be placed around them.

The same speaker objected to digging deep or making a deep soil for apple trees, because he thought the soil would not hold moisture so well as a more shallow soil!

His experience in soils must have been different from that of most farmers.

It is so important to cover the surface with som kind of litter at the time of setting young trees that we cannot refrain from urging orchardists to try it. [Editor.

Great Profits. The Genesee Farmer for January has a letter from Richard J. Hand of Mendon, N. N., giving the product for *twenty-three* apple trees, standing on one acre of land as follows:

100 lbs. Roxbury Russet at	$1,00	$100 00
110 " Northern Spy,	2,50	275 00
10 " "	3,50	35 00
30 " " "2d qlty.	1,00	30 00
		440 00

The Northern Spy apples were mostly sold to J. H. Watts, of Rochester, for the eastern market.

Gardening. No one can be truly said to live who has not a garden. None but those who have enjoyed it can appreciate the satisfaction—the luxury—of sitting down to a table spread with the fruit of one's own planting and culture. A bunch of radishes—a few heads of lettuce—taken from the garden of a summer's morning for breakfast; or a mess of green peas or sweet corn, is quite a different affair from the same articles brought in large quantities from market in a *dying condition*, to be put away for use. And a plate of strawberries or raspberries lose none of their peculiar flavor by passing directly from the *border* to the *cream* without being jolted about in baskets until they have lost all form and comeliness. And yet,how many in the smaller cities and villages of our country, possessing every facility for a good garden, either through indolence or ignorance, are deprived of this source of comfort!

An Ohio Cheese in London. The London papers mention the arrival there of an enormous cheese. The milk of seven hundred cows was used in making it, and it weighs 1474 pounds. It is thirteen feet in circumference, four feet and a quarter in diameter, and eighteen inches in thickness. It was made by Messrs. Austin and Stone, farmers, of Austinburgh, Ohio, and was offered for and obtained a prize at the Fair of the American Institute in New York city.

Maryland Wheat Crop. The Rockville (Mo.) Journal of Saturday, says:—"The wheat fields present a very fine appearance, particularly those which have been guanoed. We have seen some where the chemical salts and Patagonian guano have been used, which look pretty fair, but the difference is quite perceptible where the Peruvian guano has been applied."

To destroy Lice on Cattle. Mr. John Macomber, of Wilton, informs us that for more than ten years past he has used gum camphor, dissolved in New England rum, to destroy lice on cattle. It does the work effectually, as we can testify; it may be applied at all times, even in the coldest weather. On the whole, Mr. M. finds it better, safer, more convenient, pleasanter, and cheaper than any other application he has ever used for the purpose. [Repub. Journal.

HISTORY OF GOLD.

This metal is playing such a part in the fortunes of our people, that a few facts in its history may be interesting.

Before the fifteenth century, Europe was very poor, and the precious metals especially were very rare. All Europe does not, upon the best authorities, appear to have possessed more than two hundred millions in value. The discovery of America wrought a great change, and the consequence was abundance of the precious metals and a depreciation in their value, from which they have never recovered. So sudden was the change, that in the interval between 1570 and 1620 the price of corn was tripled, or in other words, the price of gold and silver fell two thirds.

The single mine of Potosi produced five and a half times as much of these metals as all Europe possessed before the discovery. In Mexico a single mine furnished four millions in a few months. The accurate political economist, Chevalier, states that the whole amount of precious metals extracted from the mines of America since Columbus, represents a value of thirty-five thousand millions of francs, of which twenty-seven thousand five hundred millions were in silver and seven thousand five hundred millions in gold. Almost all of this sum found its way into Europe.

This French philosopher gave his noted lectures in 1842, and speaks thus of the wealth of America: "Surely this is a magnificent sum, thirty-five milliards, or thousand millions of francs; the mind is dazzled at once. Yet,when we consider the natural deposites of the New World, their extent, their virtual fecundity, we are forced to confess that it is but a mere trifle of the immense treasures hid within the bowels of this rich continent."

He enters into an estimate of the solid magnitude of the amount of precious metals furnished by America. The quantity of silver would form a globe a little less than one hundred feet in diameter and the quantity of gold would not form a cube of seventeen feet square.

This estimate brings the amount far more within our conception than the estimate in money. All the gold mined since Columbus, in America, would not fill a large room in one of our modern houses. For this small heap of yellow mineral, so much blood has been shed and so much misery caused. Is the amount worth as much actually as the produce of a single iron mine? Apart from the conventional opinions of men, may we not say that one of our Pennsylvania iron mines, with a drawing of Watts' engine and Fulton's steamboat; is of more real value to this country in producing actual good, than all the silver and gold in Peru, Mexico, or California!

Yet, we will not slander gold. It is a useful servant, and we have no desire to make our acquaintance with it any the less. The gold fever has ever been a chronic disease of man, and we all come in for our share. [Prov. Journal.

Population of the United States.—From the report of 1848, submitted to Congress by the Commissioner of the Patent Office, it appears that the present population of the United States is estimated at 21,686,000. The number allotted to each State is as follows: Maine, 615,000; New Hampshire, 308,000; Massachusetts, 875,000; Rhode Island, 135,000; Connecticut, 340,000; New York, 2,880,000; Vermont, 310,000; New Jersey, 425,000; Pennsylvania, 2,220,000; Delaware, 85,000; Maryland, 510,000; Virginia, 1,295,000; North Carolina, 780,000; South Carolina, 620,000; Georgia, 825,000; Alabama, 716,000; Mississippi, 670,000; Ohio, 1,980,000; Louisiana, 490,000; Tennessee, 980,000; Kentucky, 890,000; Indiana, 1,000,000; Illinois, 800,000; Missouri, 589,000; Arkansas, 200,000; Iowa, 150,000; Michigan, 420,000; Wisconsin, 250,000; Florida, 80,000; Texas, 150,000; District of Columbia, 48,000; Oregon, 50,000.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at New Bedford and Dartmouth on Friday evening, about 8 o'clock. It was also felt very sensibly at Newport, R. I., at 10 minutes before 8, accompanied by a sound and the rattling of glass in windows, resembling that produced by a heavy clap of distant thunder.

The President of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, at the opening of that road, stated that one ledge had been cut through, where the steam drill in a whole day drilled only ten inches. Four miles out of Fitchburg 40,000 yards quicksands were cut down—quicksands into which if a laborer fell, he required the aid of his fellow laborers to extricate him. The beds of rivers had been turned, and the rivers spanned by bridges twenty-five times. Between South Royalston and Athol, 80,000 yards of the hardest *pan* imaginable were excavated, and this was only accomplished by two sets of hands working night and day.

Massachusetts Railroads. The annual reports of the railroad corporations of this state have been made to the Legislature; and having been, as is customary, referred to the committee on railways and canals are now just laid before the members, as compiled and arranged and published by the committee.

Returns were received from 37 corporations, which present the following results:

Capital Stock	$56,004,100 40
Amount paid in	37,069,566 25
Cost of all the roads	46,777,069 14
Aggregate debt	12 416,201 19
Aggregate surplus fund	1,319,270 08
Earnings for the year	6,067,134 02
Expense of working	3,284,933 38
Net earnings	2,716,520 30
Aggregate amount of dividends	2,074,147 50
Length of all the roads	954,346 miles
Length of double track	320,212 "
Length of branches	88,810 "
Mean speed of passenger trains	23,13 "
Mean speed of freight trains	12,35 "
Casualties	56 killed and 65 injured.

The committee make an average of the mean cost per mile of all the finished roads in operation, which they give at $43,781. This is, however, hardly an approach to the truth, as over 220 miles of double track, and also depot lands, buildings, furniture, &c., are included in the enumeration—whereas the Boston & Worcester and Boston & Providence roads make no return of expenditures for stations, buildings, &c. If the expenditures of these companies for depots were added, it would largely increase the above average. The average cost of English roads is nearly $150,000 a mile.

During the year, 300 miles of new railroad have been put in operation on the various lines leading to Boston. Including the branches, the number of miles in the State is 1043. The whole number of miles in the United States is 6421—so that nearly one-sixth of the whole is in this State. The number of miles in operation in England is 4420. The expense of working the Massachusetts roads is a fraction over 54 per cent. of the gross earnings; that of the English roads is less than 50 per cent.

The committee complain, as usual, of the neglect of many corporations to comply with the requisitions of the law in making their returns.

There are 43 companies, with acts of incorporation now in force, from which no returns were made, and which are not included in any of the foregoing statements. Most of them are not even organized, and may never be. Their aggregate capitals amount to $11,262.000.

[Traveller.

A mortal disease has been very prevalent in the town of Sutton, Worcester county, which has resulted is a great number of deaths,and spread alarm through the whole town. A medical council, consisting of Dr. Smith, of Providence, Dr. Davis, of Millbury, and two Doctors Sargeant, of Worcester, after some post mortem examinations, made the following report:—

"The disease is what is called by 'scientific men, cerebro spinal meningitis, or, in common language, inflammation (of one or more) of the membranes investing the brain and spinal marrow. Its likeness to the spotted fever or the cholera is only its likeness to all disease which makes a sudden and profound impression upon the nervous system. A very thorough post mortem examination of one of the cases was made on Saturday last, (March 17th,) and the disease above stated found to exist in a very intense degree—the inflammation having gone on to suppuration or the forming of purulent matter. A milder form of the disease would constitute what is called by the people dropsy on the brain, when it occurs in the acute form. The epidemic character of this disease is unusual, and it is not strange that it should be alarming. A similar epidemic to a frightful extent existed among the soldiers of the French army at Versailles, Avignon and Metz, in 1839, and especially at Strasburg in 1840 and 1841.

NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

☞ We copy the following from the Roxbury Gazette of March 31st.

The first semi-annual meeting of this Society was held at Dedham on Thursday last; the President—Mr. Wilder—in the chair. The meeting was called to consider the subject of premiums to be awarded for the encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures, and to transact such business as might be deemed expedient to promote the objects of the Society. The President laid before the meeting a copy of the charter of the Society, granted at the present term of the General Court and approved by the Governor on the 27th inst. It is as follows:

An Act to incorporate the Norfolk Agricultural Society. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:"

Section 1. Marshall P. Wilder, Charles F. Adams, and B. V. French, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, for the encouragement of Agriculture and Horticulture, Manufacturing and Mechanic Arts, in the County of Norfolk, by premiums and other means, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities, set forth in the forty-second and forty-fourth Chapters of the Revised Statues, and said corporation may hold and manage real estate not exceeding in value twenty-five thousand dollars, and personal estate not exceeding a like sum, for the purposes aforsaid.

Section 2. This Act may be accepted by the Society at any meeting called according to the provisions of its constitution.

Approved March 27, 1849.

On motion of Mr. French it was accepted unanimously. On motion of the same gentleman it was voted that the Annual Exhibition of the Society shall be at Dedham on Wednesday, the 26th of September, 1849.

Messrs. Wilder, Whitaker, and Keyes were appointed a committee to procure a seal and diploma for the use of the Society, and an appropriation, not to exceed one hundred dollars, was granted for that purpose.

Messrs. French, of Braintree, French, of Canton, and Whitaker were appointed a committee to procure some suitable and competent person to deliver an address before the Society on the day of the annual exhibition.

Messrs. Burrill, of Randolph, and Caleb Stetson, Jr. of Braintree, were chosen Trustees to fill vacancies in the towns to which they severally belong.

The second section of the Constitution, relating to the officers of the Society, was amended so as to read as follows:

Section II. There shall be a President, six Vice presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Executive and Finance Committees, who shall be Trustees *ex officio*. Besides these, there shall be chosen eight Trustees from the city of Roxbury, six from the town of Dorchester, and four from each of the other towns in the county.

[Note. The Constitution originally provided for the choice of two Trustees each from the city of Roxbury and the town of Dorchester, and one each from the several other towns, and also for a committee of assistants consisting of two from each of the cities and towns of the county. Under the new provisions those gentlemen who constituted the committee of assistants have been elected Trustees, and the following additional members have been added to the board]:

Roxbury—B. F. Copeland, J. S. Sleeper, A. D. Weld, Stephen M. Weld; Dorchester—A. D. Capen, Mr. Pierce; Dedham—S. C. Mann; Stoughton—Ebenezer Tucker; Brookline—James Bartlett; Medway—Luther Metcalf; Bellingham—John Bates; Braintree—David N. Hollis; Weymouth—James Tirrell, Nath'l Shaw; Sharon—Otis Johnson, Wm. R. Mann; Dover—Calvin Richards; Canton—Jon Endicott; Walpole—E. W. Clap; Milton—Elijah Tucker; Randolph—James Maguire; Cohassett—Solomon J. Beal; Foxboro'—Otis Carey; Wrentham—Timothy P. Whitney; Franklin—David P. Baker; Quincy—Josiah Brigham; Needham—Gardner G. Hubbard; Medfield—Rev. Thomas Richmond.

The following is the list of Premiums agreed upon by the Society and now offered to the public. [Note. It is proper to remark that this list is not yet perfected, although it is not expected that any material alterations or additions will be made.—The directions which the Society will give, and the rules which it will adopt, in awarding the several premiums will be published hereafter, and together they will form a sufficient guide to those who intend to enter the lists.]

Management of Farms. For the most extensive, valuable and economical improvements in the cultivation and management of Farms entire, including lands, crops, stock, and all the appendages, 1st premium $25; 2d do. $20 3d do. $15; 4th do. $10.

Improving Meadow and Swamp Lands. For the best conducted experiment in reclaiming wet meadow or swamp lands by draining or otherwise, on not less than one acre, the course of management and the produes, &c., for a period of two years, at least, to be detailed, with an exact statement of all incidental expense, 1st premium $15; 2d do. $10; 3d do. $5.

Clearing and Enclosing Unimproved Lands. For the best conducted experiment of clearing and enclosing unimproved lands, on not less than one acre each; conditions and specifications the same as in meadow or swamp lands, 1st premium $15; 2d do. $10.

Ploughing.—1. Double Teams. For the best performance in ploughing at least one sixth of an acre, *seven* inches deep, and the furrow-slice not more than twelve inches in width, 1st premium $10, 2d do. $8; 3d do. $6; 4th do. $4;

2. Single Teams. For the best performance in ploughing at least one-eighth of an acre, *six* inches deep, and the furrow-slice not more than twelve inches in width, 1st premium $8; 2d do. $6; 3d do. $4; 4th do. $2.

3. Horse Teams. For the best performance in ploughing with horses, 1st premium $8; 2d do. $6; 3d do. $4; 4th do. $2.

Experimenting in Sub-Soil Ploughing. For the most satisfactory experiment on not less than one acre of land, of the effect of sub-soil ploughing, to be determined by the difference in the value of the crops raised on equal portions of equally manured land of equal quality, one-half of which, having been sub-soil ploughed the other half ploughed in the usual manner. Statements of the depth of ploughing in each instance, together with all the particulars of culture required, 1st premium $15; 2d do. $10.

Experiments on Manures. For an exact and satisfactory experiment in the preparation and application of manures, either animal, vegetable or mineral, due regard being had to economy, a premium of 15 dollars.

For an exact and satisfactory experiment in the application alone of manures, in the best manner and with the greatest economy, 1st premium 10 dollars; 2d do. 5 dollars.

Turning in Crops as a Manure. For the most satisfactory experiment for turning in crops as a manure, either *green* or *dry*, on not less than one acre of land, a detailed account of the whole process to be given in writing, 1st premium eight dollars; 2d do. six dollars.

Comparative Value of Crops as Food for Cattle. For the most satisfactory experiment upon a stock of cattle, not less than four in number, in ascertaining the relative value of the different kinds of fodder used, with a statement in detail of the quantity and value of the same, as compared with English hay, the experiment to be made in the three winter months, 1st premium 15 dollars; 2d do. 10 dollars.

Fattening Cattle. For the most satisfactory experiment in feeding cattle, with a statement in detail of the process and the result, 1st premium 10 dollars; 2d do. 5 dollars.

Fattening Swine. For the most satifactory experiment in feeding swine, with a statement in detail of the process and the result, 1st premium 10 dollars; 2d do. 5 dollars.

Soiling of Cattle. For the most satisfactory experiment of the soiling of cattle, with a detailed statement of the process and the result—regard being had to the saving of manure and to the comparative expense of pasturing, 1st premium 15 dollars; 2d do. 10 dollars.

Cultivation of Grain Crops. For the best conducted experiment of *Wheat*, not less than twenty bushels to the acre, a premium of 6 dollars.

2. For the best conducted experiment on *Rye*, not less than thirty bushels to the acre, on not less than one acre of land, a premium of 6 dollars.

4. For the best conducted experiment of *Barley*, not less than forty bushels to the acre, on not less than one acre of land, a premium of 6 dollars.

5. For the best conducted experiment on *Indian Corn*, not less than eighty bushels to the acre, on not less than one acre of land, a premium of 10 dollars; 2d do. 6 dollars.

6. For the best conducted experiment in raising *White Beans*, on not less than one half acre of land, a premium of 6 dollars.

Vegetables.—Autumn and Winter Squashes. For the best conducted experiment in raising the *Autumnal Marrow* and *Winter Crooknecked Squash*, on not less than one-fourth of an acre of land, a premium of 5 dollars.

6. For the best collection and variety of Garden Vegetables, 1

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1849.

William Buckminster, Editor.

TWELFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

Another meeting was held in the State House on Tuesday evening. The subject was, *Ditching, Draining and Forest Trees.* Wm. Parker, Esq., was chosen to preside.

Mr. Wm. Buckminster made some remarks on the transplanting of evergreen trees, and on ditching. He said he could hardly find a man a dozen years ago who knew how to transplant such trees. Farmers generally supposed it very difficult to make the trees live. He knew a man in the town of Foxborough who transplanted a great many from one part of a pasture to another, and 99 in a 100 died. The trees were taken up by pulling the tops, and though some of the roots were a rod long they would not keep the trees alive. Probably because the bark of the root is so tender.

The right way to take them up is to use a sharp spade, cut around and let a sod remain on the roots. When the tree is but five feet high the roots need not be more than one foot long, provided a quantity of earth is removed with the tree. It is nearly as sure to live as an apple tree is.

We ought to have more trees set by the road side for shade in summer and for shelter in winter. There are certain places in all highways that are blocked up by snows during some part of the winter. The white pine or some other evergreen may be easily planted in many places where it would do no injury to the owner of the land, and where it would greatly benefit the public.

The town of Framingham last fall, directed the Selectmen to build up a board fence for many rods in length, by the side of a new causeway, to keep the snow in place, if any should come. Now the cost of a row of young pine trees would not half equal the cost of a board fence, and yet would be worth twice as much, while growing trees would last quite as long as posts. Rockmaple trees may be set on the south side of the road and evergreen trees on the north side.

As to ditching and draining he said he always let out such work by the job—the undertaker then works for himself—25 cents is a fair price for a ditch three feet wide and three feet deep. He runs his ditches four rods apart where he makes the land fit for English hay. When meadows are not very wet the ditches may be farther apart.

A. G. Sheldon, Esq., said he had ditched wet lands for the mere purpose of aiding the growing maples. He found a great difference in their growth after ditching. He had cut 20 cords of wood from an acre after a growth of only 20 years. Afterwards the ditch filled up and the trees soon showed that the land was too wet. He cleared the ditch again and the trees flourished.

Mr. S. said we ought to look a head for forest wood; if the price advances as fast as it has done it will be an object to raise it. He once sowed eight acres with seeds of the white pine. In thirty years from that time 40 cords of wood were cut from one acre. Wood now brings a good price at the city of Lawrence, but a few years ago wood was carted from Lawrence to Newburyport.

He advised to leave no single pines standing on a lot in clearing, as such are apt to blow over, not being used to depend on their own strength. Clusters of trees should be left together to strengthen each other. Mr. S. put the question, "How often do white pines shed their seeds?" It has been supposed once in three years; but he has reason to think they dont shed so often. But pitch pines shed their seed yearly. Many pitch pines seem to be diseased or dying at the top. No doubt the worms are the cause. People cut the pitch pines that stand in their pastures; they should not be cut, for they are worth more where the land well suits them than the pasturing would be. Pine trees will grow as fast and faster often on land that is worth but little for tillage or mowing, than on rich ground. He had found the largest trees on a pine lot in the old dead furrows where of course the natural soil was turned off by the plough and left bare.

Some of this pine land in Wilmington has been sold as low as four dollars per acre. Some such land has been sown with the seeds of the white pine, and in 30 years the same was sold again for 110 dollars an acre.

Dr. Bardwell, of Whately, said that these poor plains cannot be sold at any price, and it is best to sow the seeds of pines. Pine trees ought to be set out in favorable situations. They would produce more in pines than in any thing that could be planted. He had seen farmers tilling such lands and raising small crops of rye, but they did not obtain enough to repay the labor; five to six bushels per acre was an average harvest after ploughing twice and harrowing.

Mr. S. W. Cole said forest tree seeds should be sown in the fall, or the seeds should be put in earth. Freezing he did not consider necessary. A light stone pot is a good thing to keep seeds in. But seeds are generally purchased dry and sold dry.

As to knowing the ages of trees by counting the rings made, he thought there was a doubt. A Major Kenny had told him that the pine, the oak, and the chesnut, have two growths in one year and make two rings, so that the common mode of counting the age by the rings is erroneous.

Mr. H. C. Merriam had planted Chestnuts by making a little hole and treading the seed in with the foot. He digs his ditches 6 feet broad at the top and narrow at the bottom. He thinks no other ditches are needed on most of the meadows than the ditches near the side, or highland.

Mr. Meriam said he had a resolution to offer relating to the publishing the reports of these meetings. He then went on with his prefatory remarks to show that the reports are not so good as they should be and he would have more authentic ones, or words to that effect.

Mr. S. W. Cole objected to his introducing his resolution at this time. Meriam's remarks are improper and out of order. The subject for the evening is ditching and forest trees, but we are to have a tirade about the reporting by the Secretaries.

Mr. Buckminster said if the Society is not satisfied with the reporting of their Secretaries the only remedy would be to choose better ones. He objected to receiving the resolution after the remarks that had been made on introducing it. Mr. Meriam insisted for a long while on bringing in his resolution, and finally said he brought it at the request of Col. Wilder. The subject was postponed to the next evening.

Mr. Jones, of Wayland, said he thought money well invested in land at 10 dollars an acre if the land would bear wood. As to the pitch pines he had noticed the tops to appear as if they were dying. Old trees should not be allowed to stand so long. Cut a lot clean and in 50 years, he said, you will have more wood than if the whole lot had remained uncut.

Mr. Sheldon said he was not reported correctly as to his apple tree in last week's Ploughman. In five years it had borne 50 dollars worth—not in one year. He has a white pine tree now 21 years old that will make 200 feet of boards.

Dr. E. Sanborn, of Andover, made some interesting remarks in regard to the habits of the curculio. He showed that this insect is very sly and shrewd, and that if the ground is covered over with boards under the tree the fly will not work on the fruit for itstinct teaches her that there is no place underneath the tree for her eggs.

For next evening—*Agricultural Education.*

THE PLURALITY LAW.

The legislature has been engaged for some time past in discussing the propriety of introducing the plurality system into the old Commonwealth. The House at length passed a bill in its favor but the Senate threw it aside.

The press has been much divided on this question and some wild kind of arguments have been put forth on both sides. That party which would have no change in the system contends that the State owes all its power and prosperity to the ancient rule requiring a majority of the whole number of votes to make an election valid—while the party in favor of progress and reform insists that the real sense of the people is as surely ascertained by the new plan as by the old one—that when there are three considerable parties and a majority cannot be obtained on the first trial, it is finally obtained by the tiring out of the most respectable voters in a district.

There were ten trials to elect a member of Congress within a few years, in one of our Districts, and the question is asked whether it is fair to permit a very few men in a District to thus defeat or delay an election? On the other hand is it proper to let a candidate who never could obtain a fair majority in his District represent it in Congress?

For our part we think too much risk would be run by suffering the man who might have the highest number on the first throw to be declared the choice of the District. In many cases a large number of candidates are thrown for in the first instance—suppose a dozen—but if the highest must be taken, he might not have more than one-tenth of the votes.

Yet to continue balloting, after two or three trials, to force people to think alike, seems to be a more arbitrary proceeding than we ought to tolerate. Would it not be an improvement to take a middle course? Let a District make three trials to elect, and if there is a majority for no one of the candidates, then let the one who has the highest number be declared elected. It is intolerable to keep up a contest for a whole year, and at last to permit the most obstinate of the electors to have their own way. A plurality should be sufficient, after two or three trials, for then a District cannot complain of being taken by surprize.

We have long thought it absurd to require a Jury, *in a civil action*, to be unanimous in a verdict between party and party. In criminal trials the case is altogether different, and it is the boast of free men that no man can be convicted of crime without the unanimous declaration, or verdict, of twelve men.

But in civil actions between party and party, much mischief is annually done by requiring Juries to be unanimous. It is now in the power of one wilful or stubborn Juror to defeat and annul the judgment of eleven men, at least as good as himself. It is not for the interest of either party to have the law as it is. When the Jury cannot agree, the cause is always put over to the next court, and the parties must be at the trouble of going through the whole case again. It would often be better for either party to have judgment given *against* himself on the first trial, than to prevail after three trials, before a Jury.

The Judges on the Bench are not required to be unanimous. Referees need not be unanimous to make their award valid. And in no case are bodies of men expected to judge with entire unanimity excepting jurors in criminal and civil cases.

Juries in Scotland are not required to be unanimous. As we understand their law three fourths of the Jurors are enough to establish a verdict. We are not sure that three fourths will always give a correct verdict, not that the whole twelve will. The public aim is to do justice, when it can be done, and the chance for it seems quite as good when three fourths of the Jurors have a right to give a verdict as when a single Juror can control all the others. It is the interest of the whole to put a speedy end to contention. Great sums and much trouble would be saved if three fourths of the Jury in civil actions should be authorized to give a verdict.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. It seems that the Free Soil men and the democrats have joined together and elected three of the four members of Congress. But all the elected members are strongly pledged to go against the extension of slavery in new territory.

☞ The latest accounts from England state that the Queen walked yesterday in the garden of Buckingham Palace.

☞ We learn that the Hon. Charles Hudson has entered upon the duties of his office as Naval Officer at the Custom-house.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. The Hartford Courant of Thursday says:—

We have returns from all the towns in the State but sixteen, with the following result:—

For Mr. Trumbull	- - -	25 696
" Seymour	- - -	23 233
" Niles	- - -	2,928

It will be seen that Mr. Trumbull leads Mr. Seymour 2463 votes. The towns to be heard from gave Gov. Bissell, last spring, 2067; Mr. Catlin 2104; Mr. Gillette 170.

The whole vote for Governor in 1848, was 61,323, of which Mr. Bissell had 30,851; Mr. Catlin 28,699; Abolition and Scattering 1473.

We think the Senate will stand 13 Whigs and 8 Demos.

P. S. We have just heard that Mr. Whiton, the Whig candidate for Senator in the twentieth district is elected by 9 majority.

REPRESENTATIVES. We have returns from all the towns but Warren, East Haven, Middlebury, Wilton, Voluntown, New Canaan, and one in Groton—seven Representatives. The Whigs have 109 members, the Demos 94, and the Free Soilers 12. The first four named towns elected Whig Representatives last spring. If they have done as well now, the Whigs will have a majority of four in the House over all. The state officers are elected in joint ballot, and the Whigs will have a majority of five or seven in the Senate.

Journal Office, }
Providence, April 4, 1849. }

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. Returns for Governor from all the towns but New Shoreham have been received. Anthony has 5005; Sackett, 2853; Harris, 466; Scattering, 123.

Eastern Congressional District complete—King, 3005; Brown, 1250; Borden, 202; scattering, 6.

Western District. All in but New Shoreham. Sherman has 1922; Thurston, 2005; Hall, 161; Scattering, 25.

General Assembly. Senate. Whigs, 19; Democrats, 11; Free Soil, 1.

House of Representatives.—41 Whigs; 23 Democrats; 1 Free Soil. Vacancy in the House, 1. One Representative to hear from. [Atlas telegraph.

☞ We are happy to learn from the Journal that the member from Dracut, was *not* robbed of his pocket book, as was stated in "all the papers." He left it in his boarding house, and it was safely returned to him.

[For the Ploughman.]

QUANTITY OF RAIN SINCE JAN'Y. 1.

SAXONVILLE, March 31, 1849.

MR. EDITOR.—Below is a statement of the quantity of Rain which has fallen in our town since the 1st of January, which you can publish if you think it would be interesting to your subscribers.

There fell in January 46-100 of an inch.
" " " February 1 5-100 inches.
" " " March 6 67-100 inches; 4 22-100 of which fell during the past week.

Very Respectfully Yours,
GUSTAVUS A. HYDE.

ONLY HEAR.—The Knickerbocker tells of a place "down East" where the gold fever rages with remarkable fury. A young lawyer there, remarkable for veracity and disinterestedness, gives out that he is often receiving letters from the gold region, and he entertains his neighbors by reading them *gratis*. The following is his latest:—

"We arrived at San Francisco three weeks ago yesterday, and after stopping there four days to recruit and make preparations, we set out for the gold country. The country on the banks of the Sacramento is exceedingly fine, and the soil the most fertile in the world. We passed several wheat fields which had just been reaped, and would yield over two hundred bushels to the acre. There is, however, one drawback; this neighborhood is much infested with noxious serpents, and more than as likely as not, in picking up a bundle of wheat, you will take a huge rattlesnake in your arms! We passed along up the river without making much stop, and soon we came to the gold region. We found the gold in small grains or particles. My companions all stopped to gather it, but I thought I would keep on and go to the head quarters, if I could find them. I soon came to where I found the precious metal in lumps as large as a walnut. Penetrating the country farther, I found it became more plenty, and I frequently noticed pieces of gold the size of a common tea kettle. In fact, the appearance of the country in many places, reminded me of one of our New England cornfields after the corn has been removed, and before the pumpkins are gathered. Still I did not stop there, but kept on towards the source of the river. Here the country was broken and mountainous, and large boulders of gold, of the size of a five pail kettle, were quite common. I came at length to a mountain, in which I suppose the river takes its rise. On the side of my approach it was very rough and precipitous. At the base of a high cliff I looked up and saw, about one hundred and fifty feet above me, and almost over my head, a mass of solid, shining gold, large as a bunch of screwed hay! It seemed to be suspended by a single root, or vine. I had nothing with me but my gun; it was loaded with ball, and my first thought was to fire and cut off the cord by which the glittering mass was hung! but as I was on the point of firing, it occured to me that if I did, the gold would infallibly fall on me and crush me; so I——"

Here the reader was interrupted by a fellow with a largely developed organ of credulity, his eyes transfixed with wonder, and tobacco-juice running down each corner of his mouth, who broke out with, "By thunder! *I'd* a fired!"

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA. We give below an extract from a business letter received by a respectable house of this city, engaged in the North west trade, from its correspondent at San Francisco. Though some of the statements seem almost incredible, we vouch for their authenticity, having seen the original letter:—[Tribune.

San Francisco, February 7, 1849. There are at present two thousand persons at the mines. Some are living in tents and others in log houses. Many have perished from exposure to cold, fevers, &c. but such is the excitement and rage for gold that they undergo the most unheard of hardships with the hope of passing the winter on the spot, so as to avail themselves of the first opening of spring, which is looked forward to with great hopes.

As regards the richness of these mines, I can only say that the most exaggerated accounts may be believed. A few days ago, a gentleman came down from the mines, bringing with him $12,000 in gold dust, which he dug out in the space of six days. This is a fact which you may rely upon. I have it from persons, eye-witnesses, whose veracity cannot be doubted.

I myself saw a piece this morning weighing seven pounds, the most curious specimen that has yet made its appearance. The extraordinary richness of this placer or placers, for there are many, surpasses anything that the world has ever seen. I can hardly realize it myself.

There have been upwards of five millions of dollars of gold exported from San Francisco alone, exclusive of that taken by traders who have gone to Oregon and the United States, who have all carried from ten to twenty thousand dollars.

All who go to the mines do well, which is the most convincing proof I can give you of its great richness.

A den of counterfeiters has recently been broken up in Canada. Presses, plates, rollers, tools, and paper were found, and a large quantity of spurious 10's on the Worcester, Marblehead, Gardiner and other banks. The parties arrested were tried at Sherbrook, Canada East, and cleared. Some of the jury in the case were suspected of collusion with the prisoners. The Canadas have been for many years the head quarters of counterfeiters. Large establishments exist there for this purpose; the Government have been backward in looking after them hitherto. [Willis & Co's Bank Note List.]

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at New Bedford, and Dartmouth on Friday evening, about eight o'clock. It was also felt very sensibly at Newport, R. I., at ten minutes before eight, accompanied by a sound and the rattling of glass in windows, resembling that produced by a heavy clap of distant thunder. The vibration is said to have lasted fifteen seconds or more, proceeding from South to North West, and in one place threw down nearly a rod of stone wall.

QUICK RETURNS. Adams & Co. received this morning the returns from the first lots of California gold sent to the mint last week, notwithstanding the delay of a day in its arrival at Philadelphia, by the storm last week. A small bag containing $5000 in ten dollar pieces has been emptied upon our desk; but the glittering "yellow boys," as Senator Benton playfully calls them, were soon replaced. There is a true Yankee spirit in this enterprising concern, which nothing can seem to overcome. [Transcript Tuesday.

AN ACT AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTING. A bill has passed our Legislature, and been approved by the Governor, rendering every person who fights by previous arrangement liable to ten years imprisonment or $5,000 fine. Every one who attends such a fight, as aid, second, or surgeon, or in any way encourages and promotes it shall be liable to serve five years in the State Prison, or three years in the County Jail, or to be fined $1,000.—Any one who leaves the State to fight is punishable with five years imprisonment or $5,000 fine.

THE THREATENED INCREASE OF BULLION.—The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in speculating upon the effect, which the gold of California will produce upon the market price of the metal, contends that, as the quantity of gold now distributed in all the channels of commerce on the globe, in coin and bullion, is at least three hundred millions of pounds sterling, (fifty millions in Great Britain alone,) and, as the annual production of the mines, including those of Russia, is about six or seven millions sterling, or about 2 per cent of stock on hand, an addition of three to five millions from California would not sensibly affect its price—particularly as the increasing population, and their increasing demands for gold, would essentially absorb that addition.

LEGISLATIVE.

FRIDAY, March 30.

IN SENATE. Petitions, &c, presented and referred—Of W. G. Whitney and others, to have their names taken off from the petition of G. R. M. Withington; B. Whittemore and others, and N. Rand and others, remonstrances against the petition of G. R. M. Withington.

Reports of Committees—By Mr. Wentworth, bills to establish the Fairhaven Branch Railroad; to incorporate the Dorchester and Milton Extension Railroad; concerning the Harvard Branch Railroad, granting further time; to incorporate the Springfield and Longmeadow Railroad. Also reference to the next General Court of the petition of M. S. Morse and others, for a Railroad from Winchendon.

By Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Education, the same reference to Alexander Ingham and others, of Middlefield, respecting more effectual provisions for common school instruction; leave to withdraw to J. B. Fitzpatrick, for incorporation of Holy Cross College in Worcester.

IN THE HOUSE. Passed to be enacted—Bills to authorize Laban Snow, Jr, and others, Frederick Scudder and others, to build wharves; concerning insane persons charged with criminal offences; in addition, &c., concerning jails and houses of correction; concerning the Waltham and Newton Branch Railroad; Resolves—concerning the annual report of the Board of Education; on the petition of John Hector and others, descendants of the Hannanmassett tribe of Indians; in favor of the town of Lancaster; on the petitions of the Overseers of the Poor of the towns of Worthington, Northampton; on the petition of John Pearce.

Reports.

The Special Committee on Licenses reported a bill in relation to the sale of fermented and spiritous liquors. This bill is in five sections, and the first provides that any city or town may enact by-laws restricting the sale of fermented intoxicating drinks in less quantities than twenty-eight gallons; provided that no penalty for a single breach of such by-laws shall exceed a fine of $20; also, that the penalty for being a common vender of such drinks shall not exceed $100. The second section empowers Selectmen of Towns, and Mayor and Aldermen of cities, to license "*one* apothecary or other person, or more, as they may deem expedient, to sell spiritous liquors and *wines*, for medical and mechanical purposes, and to be used in the arts, *only*." Section three declares that "any person purchasing spiritous liquors or wine of any individual thus licensed, falsely pretending that the same is to be used for either of the above purposes, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding $20." The fourth section amends the 27th chapter and 47th section of the Revised Statutes, so that when any person convicted under the provisions of this law shall not "pay the fine awarded against him, he may be imprisoned in the common jail or house of correction, for a term not exceeding ninety days." The fifth section is as follows: "All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed." The bill was read once, and ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, March 31.

IN THE SENATE. The orders of the day were taken up, and several reports were accepted, and other papers disposed of without debate.

IN THE HOUSE. The bill to annex a part of Newton to Waltham was ordered to a third reading.

The following passed to be enacted:—Bills, to authorize R. Taylor and others, Jesse Nickerson, Joshua Nickerson and another, and A. Kelly and others, severally to build wharves; to change the name of the Scituate Institution for Savings; in addition to the act to incorporate the Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church in Boston. Resolves, in favor of the town of Chilmark, and Charles C. Sheale, trustee; for the appointment of Commissioners to report a reform in judicial proceedings.

The House voted to hold two sessions a day on and after Tuesday.

MONDAY, April 2.

IN SENATE. The orders of the day were taken up and several papers were disposed of.

The bills relating to elections of members of Congress, &c., (plurality bill), and the bill authorising the Massachusetts Health Insurance Company to insure on lives, were rejected.

IN THE HOUSE. Reports of Committees—A resolve for ventilating the State House; bill to establish a Superior Court in the city of Boston; that it is inexpedient to amend the laws in relation to fines in criminal cases; inexpedient to establish a uniform method for the valuation of property for the assessment of taxes; inexpedient to legislate as to the disposition of fines and forfeitures.

The orders of the day were taken up, and matters for debate being passed over, a large number of papers were disposed of in regular order.

The bill incorporating the Trustees of the Smith Charities was, after a long debate, passed to be engrossed. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 3.

IN SENATE. The amendments made by the House to the bill relating to inspection of sole leather, were non-concurred in.

Reports of Committees—Bill to renew the charters of certain banks; concerning the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury; relating to the disposal of lands by the East Parish of Amesbury. Resolve for the purchase of 1000 copies of a railway map of New England.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of extending the power of Justices of the Peace in Suffolk county, in certain cases.

That the Committee on Accounts inquire into the expediency of further legislation concerning the accounts against the State, and also in regard to the duties of the Auditor of Accounts.

IN THE HOUSE. Report of Committee—Leave to withdraw on the petition of Samuel Little and others, for incorporation of a Mutual Insurance Company in Georgetown.

Mr. UPHAM, of Salem, moved to reconsider the vote accepting the report granting leave to withdraw to Bishop Fitzpatrick, for incorporation of the Roman Catholic College in Worcester.

The orders of the day were taken up, and a debate commenced on the Militia bill.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

IN SENATE. Bills were reported—concerning the Troy and Greenfield Railroad; to incorporate the Boston Bagging Company. Leave to withdraw was reported on the petitions of D. D Moody and others, and town of Greenwich. The petition of N. E. Gardner and others was referred to the next General Court.

The orders of the day were taken up and several reports were accepted and other matters advanced in regular order.

HOUSE. Bills were reported—in relation to the concealment of wills and papers of deceased persons; defining the powers of City Councils in relation to public health; to extend the jurisdiction of the Police Court, in Boston, in certain cases.

Mr. Soule, of Boston, presented a minority report on the petition of the New Haven and Northampton Canal Company, and in favor of the same.

The House voted to hold two sessions a day on and after Monday next.

Several bills and resolves were passed to be enacted.

The matter of the issuing of stock by railroad corporations was decided to-day, by the adoption of Mr. Kellogg's amendment to the report of the committee, by a yea and nay vote—114 to 57.

The amendment in the form of a bill is intended to prevent the issuing of Stock below par.

THURSDAY, April 5.

IN SENATE. The city Bank of Nantucket petitioned for a renewal of Charter; and William P. Tenney & Co, for a new Bank in Boston.

Reports of Committees. Bill relating to Upton bridge; that it is inexpedient to legislate respecting a lien on ships; leave to withdraw to N. Stetson and others, and N. Ingalls and others; bill to extend further time to the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad; Resolve on petition of John H. Pearson, trustee, reference to the next General Court of the petition of Harriet B. Hatseby; that it is inexpedient to legislate further in relation to disturbances in schools.

The committee on fisheries was ordered to consider the expediency of modifying the law respecting the fees of the Inspector General of pickled fish.

The orders of the day were taken up, and several matters were advanced one stage.

The bill to establish Bank Commissioners was amended and passed to be engrossed.

The bill to establish a Second Insane Hospital was debated for some time and rejected on the question of engrossment by a vote of 17 to 18. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The Committee on Printing reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of an official State Gazette.

The orders of the day were taken up, and several reports were accepted and bills and resolves passed to be engrossed.

The bills to incorporate the Assobet Manufacturing Company and the Boston and New York Telegraph Company, were amended and passed to be engrossed.

The debate on the bill respecting issuing stocks in Corporations at less than par was resumed and then the bill laid on the table.

The bill relating to the Militia was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment. [Transcript.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship York from Havre, March 10, at New York, we have two days later European intelligence.

FRANCE. In the National Assembly, on the 9th, the proposition came up that the votes of sailors and soldiers should be counted in the Colonies, when quartered there; M. Mathieu, a black representative from Guadaloupe, made a very sensible speech, which produced the defeat of the proposition.

The paragraph excluding those who shall have been condemned for adultery was changed to read those *who have been condemned*, and passed.

The Bureaux met on the morning of the 9th, to appoint 30 Commissioners to nominate the Council of State. There was a good deal of excitement on the occasion, but the result was, that half the number were of the moderate and Bonapartist party, and the other half of the blue Republicans.

The *Moniteur*, of the 8th, publishes the weekly statement of the Bank of France and its branches. The specie in its vaults rises to 312 millions—10 millions more than the preceding week. The amounts of effects under protest remained as before, at 13,500,000.

The bills receivable at Paris and by the branches had fallen a million, and stood at only 140,000,000. At Paris there had been an increase of 1,000,000f; but on the other hand, a falling off of 2,500,000 in the Departments. The Bank had in circulation 4,025 000f bank notes, about the same figure as the preceding week. The Treasury is credited with 47,000,000, 7,000,000 more than in the last statement. The different accounts current have diminished 1,00,000, and are at 108,000,000, 83,000,000 at Paris and 25,000,000 in the branches.

ITALY. *La Patrie* of the 9th, evening edition says that a slight skirmish had taken place at Epitaffo on the frontier of Naples, between the advanced posts of the Neapolitan and Roman troops.

The forced loan of 17 millions of francs, decreed by the Roman Assembly, is to be levied on rich families, capitalists, merchants, manufacturing companies and endowed religious bodies. The loan is based on the progressive system, as thus: possessors of 1000 to 6,000 fr. income pay a quarter of their income; of 6,000 to 8,000 a third; of 8,000 to 12,000 a half; and of 12,000, and upwards, two-thirds.

FROM HAYTI. The schr. Oneco, from Hayti, en, March 14, arrived at this port yesterday morning. A letter dated March 9th, says:—

The President is making a campaign against the Dominicans. All the troops that could be mustered have been already marched for that part of the island. The clerks from most of the stores have been obliged to go. This measure has no doubt been resolved upon by the President in consequence of the acknowledgement of the independence of the Dominicans by France and England.

The Government have purchased the cargoes of provisions in Port au Prince for the troops, many of whom have deserted, having nothing to eat. Coffee is scarce, and the little that comes to market weekly is divided among the merchants. This clogs the market. The outward cargoes were obliged to be sold at the monopoly rates. [Traveller.

The New York Tribune says:

Mr. Secretary Meredith has declined the propositions made to him for deple ing the Sub-Treasury. He has, however, another and an unobjectionable course of action under consideration, for arriving at the same result. The

Receipts to-day are	$37,768
Payments	300
Balance	$2,264,498

About $25,000 to $20,000 per day, in specie, is taken over to Boston, in settlement of balances.

The money market is tighter again, in consequence of the increased demand for money for the payment of Exchange purchases. Paper is without change—12 *a* 18 per cent; but loans on call were more difficult of negotiation.

Eleazer F. Preston, aged 30, died in Worcester on the 27th ult. His death was caused by a kick from a horse. He stooped to pick up something behind the animal and was struck on the head with such force as to break in the skull. He lingered in an unconscious state for three days.

DIVIDENDS. The Boston Banks declared semi-annual dividends payable on Monday, amounting to $736,000; being an excess over the semi-annual dividend in October last, of $11,250. The market and Suffolk banks pay 5 per cent; the Freeman's and Shoe and Leather Dealers, 4 1-2 per cent; the Atlantic, Boston, Boylston, Columbian, Exchange, Globe, Grocers, Mechanics, New England, and Traders, 4 per cent; and eleven others, from 3 to 3 1-2 per cent.

PORTLAND ELECTION. No Mayor was chosen in Portland on Tuesday. The vote stood—Cahoon, Whig, 957; Clapp, Democrat, 1014; scattering, 96. The Whigs chose three Aldermen, and the Democrats have two; no choice in the fourth and fifth wards. Of the Common Council the Democrats have the first and seventh Wards, and the Whigs the second, third, fourth and sixth. No choice in the fifth ward.

Connecticut River is now about 18 feet above low water mark. This is a great rise, and it causes great inconvenience to those living in the meadows or doing business on the river bank. [Hartford Courant.

ACCIDENT. On Wednesday evening, as a daughter of Mr. Henry Damon was crossing Suffolk street, she was run over by a bread-cart driven by a boy. She was knocked down, her arm broken, and her face badly cut.

DESTITUTE DOCTORS. In an article on the necessity of medical provident institutions, a correspondent of the Medical Times says—"In Great Britain alone nearly 30,000 medical men toil without amassing a competency for old age."

THE WORCESTER CITY GOVERNMENT was organized on Monday. Alexander DeWitt was chosen President of the Common Council by 20 out of 22 votes.

NEW POSTMASTERS. Andrew Ring at Lubec, D. R. Robinson at Plymouth, N. H., Jeremiah Robinson at Exeter.

APPOINTMENT. Peter Sken Smith has been appointed Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 4th inst, John Munroe, Esq., of Paris to Mary Ann, daughter of Andrew T. Hall, Esq.

2d inst, Mr Joseph Banning of Watertown to Miss Mary Jane Lucy of Boston.

In Charlestown, 3d inst, Mr Elias Emerson to Miss Mary A. Chapman.

In Roxbury, 29th ult, Mr A. E. Price to Miss Anna M. Symonds, both of Salem.

In Wenham, by Rev Mr Taylor, Mr George T. Parsons to Miss Martha, daughter of Mr Abram Patch, of W.

In Newburyport, 3d inst, Mr George Thacher, Jr., of Boston, to Miss Caroline M., daughter of the late Captain Alexander Livingston of N.

In Newry, Me., by Rev Mr Gammon, Mr Hiram Weeks of Bedford, Mass, to Miss Caroline M. Foster.

In Thompson, Ct., 1st inst, Mr George S. Read to Miss Sophia C. Smith, both of Boston.

In Providence, 3d inst, Mr George F. Rolfe to Miss Elizabeth H. Grafham, both of Portland Me; 27th ult, Elisa D. Cook, of Newburyport, to Miss Hannah L. T. Gilman of Lower Gilmanton, N. H.

In Hector, Tompkins county, New York, 13th ult, Mr Hiram Coshun, aged 25 years, to Miss Julia Ann Rowley, aged 16.

DEATHS.

In this city, 3d ult, after a brief but painful illness, Mrs Susan Amelia, wife of Mr George Ross, 29 yrs 2 mos; suddenly, Mrs Mary Taylor Tirrell, 70—widow of the late Captain Thomas Tirrell.

30th ult, Mrs Ann C., wife of Mr George W. Foster, 41.

31st ult, of scarlet fever, Susan Maria, youngest child of Peter Hebart, Jr., 3½ yrs.

April 1, Leopold Herman, only child of Levi and Sarah R. Chubbuck, 20 mos 19 days; Lucy Adelia, daughter of Lewis and Polly Thompson, 1 yr 25 days.

2d inst, of scarlet fever, Samuel Ficke, 6 yrs 6 mos; and Frances Augusta, 3 yrs—children of Frederick H. Simpson.

31st ult, of consumption, Mrs Elizabeth Lookays, wife of Raphael Lookays, 48.

1st inst, Walter Ruthven Waterston, only son of Walter Crane, 2 yrs.

In Charlestown, 1st inst, Sarah Jane, daughter of Charles H. and Eliza Ann Taylor, 2½ yrs.

In Medford, 26th ult, 26th ult, Wm Henry, only son of Wm and Lucy A. Pratt, 5½ mos.

In East Boston, of congestion on the brain, Frances Ellen, youngest daughter of William R. and Elizabeth C. Towle, 3 yrs 19 days.

In Jamaica Plain, 30th ult, Elizabeth, wife of Charles L. Pitts, 26.

In Brighton, 1st inst, Mrs Sarah A., daughter of Eben Fuller, and wife of James Wellington, 23.

In Nantucket, 24th ult, Hon. Rebekah Barnard, 80.

In South Woburn, Lucy Anna, daughter of Joseph and Lucy E. Stone, 3 yrs 4c mos.

In Marblehead, Elizabeth B. Evans, daughter of Mr Amos Evans, Jr, 2 yrs 10 mos.

In Shrewsbury, 28th ult, Mary Lincoln, daughter of Jonathan and Betsey Reed, 5 yrs 3 mos.

In Leicester, 29th ult, Miss Elizabeth Holmes, 35—for many years past an instructress in Leicester Academy.

In Lunenburg, 16th ult, Elnathan Jones, 74.

In Middletown, Ct., 30th ult, Miss Mary E. Noyes, daughter of the late Mr Ebenezer Noyes, 25.

In Newark, N. J., 31st ult, suddenly, Mrs Jane Fisher, wife of Oscar Fisher, Esq., and adopted daughter of Phineas Bemis of Dudley, Mass.

In Milford, N. H., 28th ult, Mrs Nancy C. Stearns, 35—wife of Rev Orrin O. Stearns, and daughter of Mr Elijah F. Valentine of Cambridge.

In New York, 1st inst, Abisha W. Lamson—formerly of this city.

In Pensacola, Assistant Surgeon Alexander Robinson, U. S. Navy, 26.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending on Saturday, March 31st, 76. Males 39. Females 37.

Causes—Consumption 7; typhus fever 1; scarlet do 6; lung do 7; brain do 1; measles 7; infantile 11; marasmus 3; erysipelas 1; convulsions 2; scrofula 1; whooping cough 2; disease of brain 1; do lungs 1; inflammation of bowels 1; do throat 1; old age 1; teething 2; croup 2; canker 1; dysentery 1; intemperance 2; dropsy 1; do of brain 9; pleurisy 1; abscess 1; suicide 1; pneumonia 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing April 8.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	5 31	6 34	7 49	13 3
MONDAY.	5 29	6 35	8 37	13 6
TUESDAY.	5 27	6 36	9 34	13 9
WEDNESDAY.	5 26	6 37	10 30	13 11
THURSDAY.	5 24	6 38	11 21	13 14
FRIDAY.	5 23	6 40	m'rn	13 17
SATURDAY.	5 21	6 41	0 9	13 20

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—There is a good supply of Pearls; Pots are not so plenty; sales of Pearls at 6¼c, and Pots at 6¾-7c per lb.

COAL—The transactions the past week have been principally by retail; last sales of Cannel at $12 per ton chaldron, cash; Anthracite meets with a ready sale at $6 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—The stock of most descriptions is quite limited, and there have been no extensive operations the past week; sales of 400 bags St. Domingo at 5¾a6c, 300 do Java at 8a9c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—The stormy weather has caused a dullness in the demand for Codfish, and the sales have been quite limited; large Cod bring $2,62½a2,75 loose, and $2, 87½a3 packed; small, $1.75a1,80 loose, and $2a2,12½, per qtl, packed; Hake, 1.25a1,37½ loose, and $1,75a1, 80 packed; Mackerel have not been in much demand; No 1 may be quoted at $5,50; No 2, 5,50; No 3, $3,50 per bl; some English No 2 in bond brought 5.62½ per bl, cash; sales of Alewives at 3,50 per bl, cash.

HAY—Sales of Eastern pressed at $10,50a11 per ton, 6 mos.

HIDES—A cargo of 15,000 Buenos Ayres has arrived since our last, part of which have been sold at 10½c per lb, 6 mos; a few hundred Western dry have been sold at 8½c, 100 bales Buffalo at 6c for dry and 7c per lb for salted; some Madras Goat Skins at 28c each, 6mos; 1800 Southern Hides at about 7½c per lb, cash.

HOPS—Small sales are making to the trade at 8½c per lb, cash.

LEATHER—The receipts have been moderate, and prices are firm with a good demand.

LIME—Sales of Thomaston at 85a90c per cask, cash.

METALS—Sales of Sheathing Copper at 21a21½c; Taunton yellow Sheathing Metal and English yellow Metal at 18c per lb, 6 mos; there have been no large transactions in Iron; Scotch pig, Gartsherrie brand, is selling from store at $28 per ton, 6 mos; Nails are in good demand at 4a4¼c per lb, 6 mos; for Lead the market is improving; all at present in the market is in the hands of one house, and it is held at 5c per lb, cash; 4½c has been offered and refused for large lots to arrive.

MOLASSES—The market has not varied materially the past week; a cargo of 450 hhds Cuba sweet sold in lots at 20½c; another, to go out of the market, at the same price; a cargo of 275 hhds at about 20c, and some parcels at 23c per gal, 6 mos, or 6 per cent off for cash; an entire cargo, including deck load, 20c per gal 6 mos; in distilling qualities, 100 hhds Surinam sold at 21c

CHOLERA AT THE WEST AND SOUTH. The ... St. Louis for the week ending March ... were 94, of which 24 were by cholera. Ten ... of the latter were reported during the ... in which the patients had recovered or ... convalescent.

The Nashville Whig of March 24, says that ... cases of cholera had occurred there, ... one death.

The steamer George Washington arrived at ... from New Orleans the 20th of March, ... cases of cholera on board, among her ... passengers, foreigners, but nearly all had ... or were convalescent. Three Ger... died, and one was landed in a dying ...

The Steamer Belle Key arrived on the ... of March, last three of her passengers ... the passage. Steamer Yorktown ar... 20th of March, had nine deaths on ... the trip. Steamer Albatross ar... nine day, last five passengers.

A telegraphic despatch received at Louisville ... says that Capt. J. Whipple, of the ... Hill, No. 3, died just above Vicksburgh ... up from New Orleans up.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. On Monday ... about eight o'clock, as Mr. James ..., who lives on the Salem old road, ... was returning home from Boston, ... was attacked by two men just be... dye-house, one of whom presented ... Mr. Richardson knocked it out of the ... and and clenched him, when the other ... from a wall by the road side, and the ... ded in robbing him of two hundred ... dollars in bills. About seventy dol... under pocket escaped. The pistol was ... Monday morning in the road. It appears ... four men in a wagon, which passed ... place, and left two to do the business. ... have been persons acquainted with ... who knew of his having the money.

JOURNAL OF HOSTILITIES. Charles Stearns, ... this town, has brought a suit for dama... "malicious prosecution," against Col. ... the Superintendent of the Armory. ... years since, Col Ripley caused Mr. ... and some men in his employ, to be in... for trespass in removing a fence ... Ripley on land claimed by him for ... Stearns. Mr. ... was acquitted, and his title to the land ... He alleges that this prosecution ... Ripley was "malicious." The amount ... claimed is $10,000. [Springfield ...

LETTERS ON THE ISTHMUS. A letter in the ... York Tribune, dated Panama, Feb. 26th, ...

John Freeman of Maine, passenger in ... William Thompson, was drowned at Cha... Mr Wiley of Maine was buried here a ... ago since. He has been a long time on ... Mr. Buckeye of Maryland, acci... shot in the leg by the discharge of a ... caused to-day from Gorgona, in a litter. ... doing well. Mr Bond from Boston, and ... Jesse of Lockport, confined for a few ... convalescent. Mr. Tiffany of New ... is entirely recovered from a severe ill... with the measles.

A fire in New Haven, on Sunday, at half-past one, ... the livery stable of George Ives, with ... horses and a large amount of property, ... destroyed by fire. Several dwelling-houses ... two-story buildings—the property of ... Henry Sanford, were also destroyed. The ... Mansion House, kept by Mr. A. Macomber, suf... severely. Mr. Ives had only $1000 in ...

QUESTIONS OF CANAL TOLLS. The Canal ... have, after mature deliberation, deter... upon making some important reductions ... coming year on property received from ... A reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. has ... agreed upon on corn and corn-meal, and 25 ... on barley, oats, and bloom iron. [New York Tribune.

MEXICAN TROUBLES. Accounts from ... and Venezuela mention further disturb... in both countries, but no outbreak against ... established government had been sustained. ... Canals, it had been proposed in Congress ... to export duty upon coffee.

WASHINGTON, April 3. The Cabinet was ... to-day, but nothing of importance ... done.

Hon. I. Davis of New York has been ... Mail Despatch Agent.

John H. Warren, Clerk to the Solicitor ... Treasury Office, died last night. The ... is worth some $1100 per annum, and ... one hundred applicants have been after it ...

The New Bedford Mercury states that the ... for supplying the Government with 78,... pounds of sperm oil, was closed in Boston ... in favor of Edward M. Robinson, ... of New Bedford, and others at 109 cents ... for winter, and 102 7-8 cents per ... for spring oil.

INCREASE OF WAGES AT LOWELL. On the ... of the present month, the wages of the op... upon the corporations of this city, were ... from twenty to twenty-five per cent.— ... has been restored to what they were six ... ago. This must be most acceptable to ... Lowell Courier.

VERMONT. The telegraphic report ... death of Col. Fremont's men had perished ... mountains was greatly exaggerated; it ap... that only three of the party died. The ... had arrived at Santa Fe well, and ... was in California in thirty days.

A CURIOUS MISTAKE. A Southern paper ... the late anti license vote of Vermont ... majority of 12 445 in favor of leaving the ... unmolested." The editor does not ... that "no license" means no right ...

THE STEAMER. The British steamer Great ... arrived at Mobile on the 23d ult., from ... with $405,441 in silver and gold, of ... $80,227 was for New Orleans. She ... various passengers for New Orleans and ...

FIRE IN CHELSEA. About 12 o'clock on ... night, a fire broke out in a large two ... wooden building owned by Mr Nathan ... on St Matthewe's Place,and occupied as ... manufactory. The building was wholly ... Insured for $225 at the Chelsea ... Insurance office.

Two steamboats were recently burnt near ..., Ga., and 1200 bales of cotton con... Loss about $25,000.

The Californians of San Francisco have pass... resolutions rejecting slavery. The ... gentleman, who has left for that coun... has "twenty-five picked slaves," will ... they are their own masters at the dig...

THE TELEGRAPH. Four newspapers at Syra... have declined "taking further news by tel... on account of the high prices charged, ... large accounts furnished.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON A RAILROAD. An ... named Michael Brennan was detected ... this afternoon in Andover, in the act of ... a large stone upon the track of the Bos... Maine Railroad. He was taken on the ... brought to this city, and given into the ... of the Police.

TEXAS IMMIGRATION. In the year ending ... 1st of April, 1849, there landed at the ... New York, two hundred and four thou... six hundred and thirty-six immigrants.

THE COMET MEDAL. We are indebted to the kind attention of President Everett this morning, for a sight of the beautiful gold medal received from the King of Denmark, and awarded to Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket, for the first discovery of a Telescopic Comet, on the 1st of October, 1847. The medal is of pure gold, over two ounces in weight. One side is the head of the present King of Denmark, with the simple inscription, "Christianus VIII., Rex Daniæ."

On the reverse is the figure of Urania, the muse of Astronomy, as depicted in ancient works of art. She is in a sitting position, and holds a globe in the left hand, and a stylus pointing to a section of it in the right. Underneath the figure is the inscription:

COMETA VISUS, Oct., 1847.

"Non frustra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus."
Not in vain we contemplate the rising and setting of the constellations.

On the edge of the medal is the name of the discoverer, "Maria Mitchell." The dies are exquisitely cut, and the whole execution of the medal is chaste and artistical. We congratulate our fair country-woman upon her success in the noblest field of physical science open to human research. That she, on the little secluded island of Nantucket, should have been the first to detect the heavenly wanderer of 1847, while, from all the observatories of Europe, telescopes were directed, with anxious scrutiny, by men of science and their assistants, to every quarter of the starry firmament, in search of the same phenomenon, may well be a matter of surprise and congratulation. [Transcript.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Mr. Foote has received a letter from Gen. Cass, in which he denies ever having received pay or mileage for the regular session of Congress. [Not very intelligible.] The certificate of Mr. Dickens, Secretary of the Senate, will be published in the Union this week to that effect. Gen. Cass says, that though his political course is nearly run, he does not wish to forfeit his friends, hence his letter.

Mr. Evans has accepted to-day the appointment of Commissioner to adjust the Mexican claims.

The New Orleans papers continue to protest against the impression that the cholera prevails in that city in an epidemic form. The official report of the Board of Health, however, informs us that in one week the deaths from cholera were 204.

Steamboat Wm. Noble came up from New Orleans to Louisville last week. It was rumored that fifty persons died on the passage, but it turns out that there were only six deaths out of 229 passengers.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Collector for the port of San Francisco with three deputies, created under the act extending the revenue laws over California, and their subordinates, have been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to rendezvous at St. Louis between the 20th of April and the 1st of May, for the purpose of taking the overland route to San Francisco, under a military escort, which will be provided. This step has been rendered necessary, by the difficulty and uncertainty of procuring transportation from Panama to the point of destination, and the importance of having revenue officers in California as expeditiously as possible.

MR. HANNEGAN. The National Intelligencer of Wednesday says—"A statement was yesterday published in the Union, from the New Haven Register, that Mr. Hannegan was nominated by President Polk at the urgent request of Mr. Clayton, the premier of the Taylor administration. We are informed that there is not a word of truth in the statement."

The first church-bell which has ever been heard in Egypt, since the occupation of that country by the Moslem conquerors, has lately been suspended in the tower of the Roman Catholic church built by the Jesuits at Alexandria.

POLICE COURT.—*Wednesday.* [Before Justice Merrill.] The Court this morning was favored with the presence of Miss Kate Ashbell and Miss Kate Clinton, who were severally charged with getting "swiped" on gin and molasses. Kate Ashbell, having been previously rebuked for a similar delinquency, was sentenced to pay a fine of $3 and costs, with the alternative of a term in the House of Correction. Kate Clinton was fined $2 and costs.

No friend at "Court." William McDonald, a bright looking lad of 13 years, was up for stealing an iron chain from the Providence and Worcester R. R. Company. The officer stated that William's mother was in the insane hospital, and that he was without home or friends. Under these attendant circumstances of guilt, the boy was at once sentenced to the House of Correction. Subsequently, Col. Clay heard of the case, and came before his Honor, and humanely interested himself to have the sentence commuted to confinement in the State Reform School, in which he succeeded. The State Reform School is an excellent institution, and is especially the place for lads who have no home or friends.

Savage Assault. Daniel Green, a colored man, applied for a warrant against another colored man, named Richard Gardner, whom he charged with hitting him over the sconce with a hammer. Green exhibited his woolly caput to the Court, and an indentation almost amounting to a fracture of the skull, attested the force of the blow. Gardner was arrested, examined, and committed for trial. [Mail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At Auction April 17, at 2 O'Clock.

A Farm situated in Bradford, on the Main Road from Haverhill to Georgetown, 3 miles from each place, 64 miles from Lawrence, containing from forty to fifty acres of excellent land, all upland, plenty of good water, with 150 Apple Trees, a large 2 story House, suitable for 2 families, a Stable 50 by 40, all in good repair, 1 Barn, 70 by 30, with Sheds, &c. Fenced mostly with stone wall. At the same time the stock and farming tools, &c. will be sold.

G. EATON.
P. RICHARDSON.

Bradford, April 7. 1s.

For Sale,

In Congress Square, Boston, Northern Premium FRUIT TREES of all kinds, from Lake's Nursery, Topsfield, Mass. The Proprietors will be in attendance at all hours of the day. ap7.

A Farmer and Gardener Wanted.

AN American, well acquainted with Farming and Vegetable and Ornamental Gardening, and who can bring good recommendations for industry, honesty, and sobriety, is wanted immediately on a farm in Dorchester, five miles from Boston. Apply at this office.

WALTER BAKER, Dorchester.

April 7. 2w.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY.

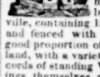
THIS Company has been in operation four years September last; have issued 3360 Policies; amount at risk, 2,700,000; common risks cost $1 00 on the thousand. At this cheap rate the funds have been more than sufficient to pay all losses and expenses of the Company, while Companies that insure hazardous property, have made large and frequent assessments; thus, it will be obvious to all persons having safe class of property, to insure in this Company, that cannot by its by-laws, have any connection with their compact part of Cities, Villages, or any hazardous property, and a capital of $163,000 for a guarantee for all losses. Persons wishing to procure Policies or to examine the principles of said Company, can by calling at the Office, Georgetown, Mass., or any of the following Directors or Agents.

DIRECTORS. David Mighill, Moses Carter, Asa Nelson, Paul Dole, John Kimball, of Georgetown, Asa Brown, Hamilton, Thomas Perley, Boxford, Philip E. Hill, Taunton, John G. Hood, Topsfield, John Tenney, Esq., Methuen, E. B. Hinkley, Boston, Daniel Allen, Middleborough, Samuel J. Lyons, Bernardston, E. Hinkley, Woburn, George L. Chase, Millbury, Albert Brodstreet, Danvers.

AGENTS. Henry B. Pratt, Shrewsbury, Otis Newton, Westboro', Erastus L. Metcalf, Franklin, Calvin Kelton, Athol, Moulton M. Hovey, Sutton, Augustus Phipps, Hopkinton, George S. Baker, Fall River, George M. Prentiss, Worcester, Joel Chapin, Springfield, Theophilus Herrick, Gloucester, George Giddings, Sandwich, Adolphus Smith, Newton, George Childs, Leyden, John M. Read, West Bridgewater, Rufus Holden, Acton, B. W. Fay, New Salem, Jacob Collen, Northfield, Daniel Abbot, Jr., Salem, John Nash, Abington, Henry Cowell, Wrentham, A. H. Bullen, Northampton, Jonathan Ladd, Lowell, W. D. Joselin, Lawrence, George E. Barnard, New Bedford, Joseph Merriam, Jr., Upton, George F. Whittredge, Lynnfield.

DAVID MIGHILL, President.
WILLIAM BOYNTON, Secretary.

Farm at Auction!

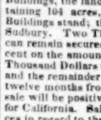


Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April next upon the premises, the Farm of the Subscriber, situated in the Northerly part of Framingham, 2½ miles from the Centre Village and the same distance from Saxonville, containing 125 acres of excellent land, well watered and fenced with substantial stone wall. It consists in good proportion of Mowing, Tillage, Pasturage and Woodland, with a variety of Fruit Trees, and from 200 to 300 cords of standing Wood near to the buildings. The Buildings, themselves, consist of a large Two-Story Dwelling House, convenient for two Families, if desired. A Barn, 72 by 37, nearly new. Cider-Mill, Granary, Carriage-House and other Out-Buildings, all in good repair. There being 4 wells of excellent water in and about the Out-Buildings, the land will be sold in two parcels; one, containing 104 acres, lying in Framingham, on which the Buildings stand; the other, containing 21 acres, lying in Sudbury. Two Thousand Dollars of the purchase money can remain secured by mortgage of the premises; six per cent on the amount of the sum bid to be paid down. One Thousand Dollars to be paid on the delivery of the deed, and the remainder in equal payments in six, nine and twelve months from the sale, with interest. The above sale will be positive, as the Subscriber is about to leave for California. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. References in regard to the same, may be made to JOHN MERRILL, No. 16 Brattle Square, Boston, LUTHER GLEASON, Esq., of Wayland, or to the Subscriber in Framingham.

N. B. Immediately after the above sale about $1000.00 worth of personal property will be sold on thirty days credit.

Framingham, April 7. 1w* JESSE EATON.

Land for Sale.



The Subscriber offers for sale one half of his Farm. The said Farm lying in Southboro', on the main road leading to Westboro' and Northboro', one half of a mile west of the village, and one mile west of the middle of the town. Communication to the Southboro' Depot, easy of access. The said Farm contains 90 acres, lying in a compact form, and is divided in the following manner. 7 acres of natural English mowing of superior quality. 25 acres of field mowing and ploughing, including 5 acres of young Orcharding on the same. 15 acres of Woodland and 43 acres of Pasture land. Price $75 per acre.

Terms of payment liberal.

References, JOSEPH BRECK, Esq., WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, Esq., ABNER PARKER, Esq., or PETER FAY, on the premises.

april7 3*2

House and Lot for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale a new Dwelling-House and an acre of land situated near the centre of Framingham.—The Lot has a variety of Fruit Trees of various kinds, some of them now in a bearing state. The House is well finished and contains thirteen rooms. A Wood-Shed and Carriage-House are attached to the Lot, all in good repair.

For terms, apply to J. B. BOYNTON, or to EDWIN SANGER, on the premises.

Framingham, April 7. 3w*

Farm at Auction.

The Subscriber will sell at Auction, on the premises, on Monday, April 16th, his Farm in Wilmington, 14 miles from Boston. There are 50 acres of land, a Two-Story House, Barn, Fruit Trees, &c.

JESSE POMROY.
J. S. HART, Auctioneer.

2w* april7

Farm for Sale.

IN Andover, Mass., situated between South Andover and North Reading, about 4 miles from Andover Depot, 6 from Lawrence, formerly owned by Benj. Woodbridge, deceased.

Said Farm contains about 80 acres of good Pasturing, Tillage, and Orcharding, a convenient Farm-House, Farm and Out-buildings; two wells of excellent water. The whole is enclosed with a good Stone Wall. Also, a valuable Pine Timber lot will be sold with or without the Farm. Possession given first day of April.

For further particulars, inquire of HENRY HOWARD, North Reading, near the premises, or to J. B. HOWARD, Lawrence, Mass.

April 7. 1w*

Farm at Auction!

A valuable Farm, situated 1 mile north from the centre of Boxboro', on the road leading from Boxboro' to Littleton, 25 miles from Boston, 15 miles from Lowell, and 1 mile from the Fitchburg Rail-road, containing about 120 acres of land, suitably divided into Pasturing, Mowing, Tillage and Wood land, it is well watered, and fenced with a Stone Wall; upon which is about 200 Apple Trees, principally engrafted with choice fruit, all young and in a bearing state, together with Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry and Quince. The Buildings are a 2 story Dwelling-House, 40 by 30, with Wood-shed, Carriage House, &c. Two Barns, with Shed adjoining, a convenient Carriage and Tool House, with a good Ice Cellar underneath.

Said Farm is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding Country.

Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to CARSHENA WOOD, on the premises.

☞ Sale to take place on Thursday, April 12, at 2, P. M.

Boxboro', April 7. 1w*

Five Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, George Bennett, an indented apprentice from the House of Reformation, left the subscriber, on the 2d inst. I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

Said George is nearly 19 years old, but appears younger; light complexion, blue eyes, prominent front teeth, his lips seldom closed. Whoever will return said George to the subscriber, within one month, shall receive the above reward and necessary charges paid.

DANIEL REED.

West Bridgewater, April 4th, 1849. 4t april7

For Sale.

A valuable Farm in Lincoln, about one half mile from the Depot, and 15 miles from Boston, containing about 80 acres of the best of land, under a good state of cultivation, suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Tillage; a very large and thrifty orchard consisting of about 450 peach, and about 200 engrafted Apple Trees in bearing—a good two story house with 9 rooms. The house has been thoroughly repaired the last season. A good Barn and all necessary Out-Buildings. The above will be sold low on account of ill health in the family of the present owner.

Apply to J. W. MAYNARD, No. 5 Congress st.

april7 3w

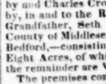
Peach Trees, &c.

3000 Superior Trees, raised twelve miles north of Boston.

Also,—Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Asparagus Roots, &c., all of Northern native growth.

For sale by PARKER & WHITE, 10 Gerrish block, Blackstone st. 1w april7

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate



Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1849, at two o'clock, P. M., at the Mansion House, of the late Seth Crosby, at Billerica,—by license granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

All the right, title and interest, (namely, four undivided fourth parts) of Jane Crosby, George Crosby, David Crosby and Charles Crosby, children of the late Kendall Crosby and Charles Crosby, children of the late Seth Crosby, in and to the Real Estate, which was late of their Grandfather, Seth Crosby, situated in Billerica, in the County of Middlesex, near Bedford, in said County, and in Bedford,—consisting of about One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Acres, of which Twenty-Five are Tillage Land, and the remainder are Wooded, Meadow and Pasturage.

The premises consist of two parcels of Land, on one of which containing about One Hundred and Thirty Acres, is the said Mansion House, and about one mile and a half distant from the former, and is a valuable tract of about Eight Acres of Meadow Land lying on Shawshene River.

Further information may be obtained from the Subscriber, from Mr. HENRY CROSBY, Billerica, and from Mr. B. BALDWIN, Auctioneer, Billerica.

All the parties in interest will unite in the sale, and the purchaser will have a clear title to the whole.

SAM'L TOPLIFF, Guardian.

Boston, April 4, 1849. 3t april7

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, May 3d, 1849, at two o'clock, P. M., on the premises,—by license granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

All the right, title and interest of Jane Crosby, George Crosby, David Crosby, and Charles Crosby, minor children of the late Kendall Crosby, in and to a parcel of land in Medfield, in the County of Norfolk, containing Fourteen Acres, more or less, situated on the road from "Noon Hill," so called, to Walpole Plain, being the premises conveyed to Kendall Crosby, by Jonathan P. Bishop, by deed recorded with Norfolk Deeds. Lib. 146 Fol.-8.

Upon the premises stand a Dwelling-House and a Barn, and many valuable Fruit Trees.

The other Heirs of the late Kendall Crosby will unite in the sale, and the purchaser can have a clear title to the whole.

For further information, apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. KITTREDGE upon the premises

SAM'L TOPLIFF, Guardian.

Boston, April 4, 1849. 3t april7

Notice.

FARMERS and others, in want of Men or Boys, or Female help in every capacity, American or Foreign, will be furnished at all times, by directing a line, Post-Paid, or calling at my Office, 18 School st. Boston.

april7 3t* PRESCOTT F. HARRIS.

Glass Milk Pans.

THE contents of Pans made from this material, being insulated, are not affected during thunder storms or at other times when the atmosphere is highly charged with the electric fluid.

For sale at PARKER & WHITE'S, Agricultural Warehouse, 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.

april7 1w

Fruit Trees.

The Subscriber has for sale about 1000 Apple and 1000 Peach Trees fit for transplanting.

Also, a few other Trees and Bushes usually found in Nurseries.

He feels assured that the well known success of Trees, taken from this Nursery, will secure a ready sale.

HENRY CROSBY.

Billerica, April 7. 3w*

Northern Trees.

A few Thousand Apple and Plum Trees of suitable age and size to set.

Also, a large lot of extra size Plum Stocks, from $2 to 3, per Thousand.

Inquire of JOSEPH PINNEO, Hanover, N. H. 5t*

Please take Notice.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he wishes to dispose of his Farm, situated in the North-West-erly part of Merrimack, N. H., on the road leading from Amherst to Reed's Ferry.

Said Farm contains about 100 acres, well divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage, Woodland and Meadow, is well fenced with good Stone Wall. The Buildings consist of 2 Houses; one is Two-Story, nearly new, with an L and Wood-Shed adjoining the same. 2 Barns, Barn-Yard, Shed, Carriage-House and Granary; they are located nearly in the centre of the Farm which makes it very convenient.

There are on the premises 3 good wells of never failing water, one at each House, and one at the Barns. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation and is as easy to carry on as any in the vicinity.

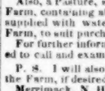
Also, a Pasture, situated about ½ of a mile from the Farm, containing about 30 acres, well walled in and well supplied with water, will be sold with or without the Farm, to suit purchasers.

For further information, buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine.

P. S. I will also sell my Stock and Farming Tools with the Farm, if desired. JOHN GILSON.

Merrimack, N. H., April 7. 3w*

Green Mountain Morgan.



This Horse will stand the coming season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, in Holden, Mass., for the use of Breeders.—He was sired by the celebrated Green Mountain Morgan, owned by Silas Hale of South Royalston. His grand-sire was Old Gifford Morgan, owned by F. A. Weir, of Walpole, N. H. He weighs 1100 pounds—is 15 hands high—bright bay, with black mane and tail and is a fast trotter. Also, one Roan Colt—weighs 1000 pounds, 15 hands high—size the same.

Terms $8 the season. C. ABBOTT.

Holden, Mass., April 7.

Ground Plaster.

GROUND Plaster, in Casks and Barrels, constantly on hand, and for sale, in large or small quantities, by C. YOUNG & CO.,

april7 3m Brown's Wharf, Commercial st.

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND CAPS.

I have in store a large stock of Hats and Caps for the wholesale and retail trade. Also, a great variety of Children's Hats and Caps for all seasons of the year.

Ladies' riding Hats and Caps on hand and made to order. I promise to sell my goods on as favorable terms as they can be purchased in New England. Store and Chambers 173 Washington st.

march31 tf W. M. SHUTE.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate in WALPOLE.

Pursuant to a License from the Court of Probate within and for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at Public Auction, at the store numbered thirty-three Milk Street, in the city of Boston, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., one undivided tenth part of about four acres of land with the Buildings thereon situated on the North-Westerly side of the old Post Road in the Town of Walpole, in said County of Norfolk, being the Estate of Persis S. Hall, John P. Hall and Samuel H. Hall of Cohasset in said County of Norfolk, minor children of Samuel Hall of said Cohasset.

ABRAHAM HALL, Guardian.

march31 3w*

Apple Trees.

The Subscriber has about 6000 Apple Trees for sale. About 4000 of them are Baldwins, and some Nonsuch, and various kinds, all of first rate quality.

ABRAHAM B. HANDLEY.

Acton, March 24, 1849. 3w

Oxen for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale a very valuable Yoke of Oxen 7 years old in May next, in good working order and weighing 3065 lbs; they are to be sold for the reason that we have no profitable use for Oxen of their weight and value. It is said by good judges that they are equal in value to any Oxen in the county.

West Boylston Manuf. Co.
E. CLARK, Jr., Agent.

Oakdale, West Boylston, March 31. tf

Plaster.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand fresh ground Plaster of the best quality for Agricultural use which he will sell at his Mills in Ashland at the low price of $5 25.

Ashland, March 31st, 1849. S. N. CUTLER.

Latie Nursery.

My Nursery is now in good tillage,
In the north of Franklin near Medway village.
I have the Cedar and Fir Balsam,
The Norway Spruce and others handsome.
The Abanthus and Horse Chestnut,
The Willow and the English Walnut.
The finest Dahlias not a few,
A splendid Rose and Tulip new.
The Snow Ball and Spiræa,
The Smoke Bush and Althea.
I raise the Rhubarb and the Mulberry,
In the Nursery, with the Cranberry.
The Currant, Grape and Raspberry,
With the Strawberry and the Gooseberry.
I have Quinces also, of my own,
Which in my Nursery, I have grown.
The Apple, Cherry, Plum and Pear,
All of which are large and fair.
The Apricot, Peach, and Nectarine sweet,
Which will constitute the richest treat.
My trees are large, also straight,
With handsome tops, and roots first rate.
My customers I can accommodate,
With sweet or sour, with early or with late.
So call and look my Nursery through,
And see if you would not like a few,
Of something in the ornamental line,
To fill your yards, and make them truly fine.
Or of Fruit Trees which are for profit,
But as yet we know but little of it.
Yet if you will till, and plant your orchards great,
It will increase, and insure your Real Estate.
Cranberries once were few, and their prices low,
But now what a contrast all will allow.
And so as Winter Fruits increase, of every kind,
They also will a better Market find.

E. F. RICHARDSON.

Medway Village, March 31. 3w*

Ground Rock Salt.

1.000 Bags Ground Rock Salt put up in 20 lb Bags, handsomely stamped, and in prime order.

A superior article for Dairy and Table use, for sale by the Subscriber. EDWD. HOLBROOK.

march24 3*2 51 Long Wharf, Boston.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned having formed a Copartnership in trade under the firm of E. H. Warren & Co., will continue business at the old stand, where they offer for sale a fresh supply of New Spring Goods at extremely low prices for cash. EDWIN H. WARREN.
GEORGE W. BIGELOW.

Framingham, March 24, 1849. 3w

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of JESSE PARMENTER, late of Sudbury, in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to EPHRAIM STONE, Adm'r.

Sudbury, March 24. 3w

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors to the last will and testament of TITUS BULLARD, late of Holliston, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to HENRY BULLARD, } Executors.
JOHN A. BULLARD, }

Holliston, March 20, 1849. 3w* march24

Crockery and Glass Ware.

JOHN COLLAMORE, Jr., & CO., Importers and Dealers, No. 98 Washington street, a few doors South of State street, Boston, have on hand and are constantly receiving all the new styles of Crockery, China and Glass Ware, which are offered for sale at Wholesale and Retail to Dealers, Hotel Keepers and families at the very lowest prices. Purchasers are invited to our store to examine our assortment and prices when we promise to use our best exertions to please them in price and quality. All Goods selected, perfect, and packed with great care for transportation.

Boston, March 24. 3w

Patent Safety Fuse,

FOR BLASTING. For sale, Wholesale or Retail, at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston

march24 3t

LARGE SALES OF DRY GOODS!

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS WHO BUY FOR CASH OR A NO. 1 PAPER, TO THEIR *IMMENSE STOCK* —OF— Fancy and Staple Goods!

IN OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS

We have, *in order*, all the Goods displayed in our RETAIL DEPARTMENTS, and besides our complete assortments of all

FASHIONABLE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
RICH SILK GOODS,
—AND—
DRESS GOODS.

We have (which some suppose we do not keep) a Complete Stock of

LINEN GOODS, WOOLLEN GOODS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
Housekeeping and Mourning Goods,
FANCY ARTICLES,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
White Goods, Trimmings,

AND ALMOST EVERYTHING USUALLY CLASSED AS DRY GOODS,—of all the Low as well as the Finer Qualities,—and always at

VERY LOW PRICES

AS THE LARGE AMOUNT

Of our Sales enables us both to procure and dispose of our Goods at LESS THAN THE COMMON RATES.

192 Washington Street, Boston.

march31 5wis

Farm for Sale!

The Farm of the late Capt. Alpheus Bigelow, situated in Weston, in the County of Middlesex, containing about 115 acres, divided into convenient sized lots by stone walls, is offered for sale by the Subscriber.

Said Farm, through which passes a public highway, is well supplied by a Brook and Springs with never failing water; is within a few rods of the district School-house, and at a convenient distance from a Unitarian, a Trinitarian, a Baptist and Methodist Meeting house.

About 25 acres of the Farm is covered with a very thick and thrifty growth of White and Black Oak, Maple and Pine.

There is upon the Farm a Two-Story Dwelling-House, in good repair, four rooms on a floor, with a Wood and Chaise-House adjoining. Also, a large Barn and Shed, with two wells of Water to accommodate the House and Barn.

Unless the same is previously disposed of at private sale, the grass standing thereon will be offered in small lots and then the Farm at Auction, on Monday, the 9th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sale to be upon the premises above described.

ALPHEUS BIGELOW, Executor.

Weston, March 31, 1849. 3w*

Splendid

Specimens from four to eight feet high, 2 to 4 years from bud—of Pear, Apple, Cherry, Plum and Quince Trees of the very best varieties in the market for our climate.

Also, Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries. ISAAC HOLDEN,

march31 3t At the old stand in Billerica.

Apple Trees.

I have for sale as usual, a good supply o Apple Trees of the best kinds for cultivation. They are from two to four year's growth from the bud, many of them of large size. I have also Scions for sale. All orders will receive prompt attention.

Refer to S. W. Cole.

Also a few Swarms of Bees in good condition.

Also 100 Bushels of Bedford Oats, clean and nice, suitable for Sowing.

Acton, march17 3w* EBENEZER DAVIS, Jr.

Market Garden to Rent.

A small Farm one mile from the City Hall in Worcester, Mass containing 12 or 14 acres of cultivated ground, the best adapted to a Market Garden of any in the city, will be rented for a term of years to an American Gardener who understands his business, on the most favorable terms.

Apply to JOEL NOURSE, Esq.,
Of the firm of Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co.
Quincy Hall, Boston.

march 31. tf.

Granite Cottage in Milton.

THE sale of the Granite Cottage and 12 acres of land in the town of Milton, advertised to be sold on the 3d of April next, is postponed to the 23d day of said month, at which time will also be sold a great variety of fashionable and valuable household furniture. Conditions very liberal; a great portion of the purchase money may remain, with a mortgage on the premises, a number of years, if required. The furniture may be seen on any day in the week previous to the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises. For any further particulars please apply to

Braintree, March 31. MINOTT THAYER.

Apple Trees! Apple Trees!!

FOR sale by the Subscriber, at his Nursery in Acton, about 2500 Apple Trees, 2 years from the bud, consisting of Baldwin, Hubbardston, Davis, Russet, Pumpkin, and Sudbury Sweetings, Porter, Fall Pippin, &c., &c. They are of large size, very thrifty, straight and handsome. Price $25 00 per hundred.

HORACE TUTTLE.

Acton, March 31. 4t.

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AT AUCTION

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth day of April next, sale to commence at nine of the clock in the forenoon, on the premises, at the well known Nursery of the late Den. Micah Leland, situated in the west part of Sherburne, in the County of Middlesex, near the Sherburne Depot, on the Milford Branch Railroad, in lots to suit purchasers.

Many thousand Apple Trees, now covering from 4 to 5 acres of ground, from 2 to 3 00 of the Trees are of very large size, probably larger than can be found at any other Nursery, as the late proprietor chose to make his trees of large size, and charge a price according, they are of the best and most profitable kinds cultivated, Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Porters, Newtown Pippins, &c., a few Pears, Cherries, and Peach trees and Quince bushes.

Also, as the same time and place, that superior Farm recently owned and occupied by the late Den. Leland, situated within a few rods of the Sherburne Depot, and 32 miles from Boston; said Farm contains from 80 to 100 acres of land, of as good quality as can be found in the county, two large Orchards of the best of Apples, a choice selection of Pears, Plums, Peaches Cherries, Quinces, &c., all in a bearing state. The buildings consist of a large two story house, a large barn, both nearly new, a cider house attached to the barn, a carriage and vinegar house, a good Cellar under all these buildings. The manner of sale and conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale. ORLANDO LELAND, Admr.

Westboro', March 20, 1849. march 31.

Apple Trees.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his Nursery in Wayland, a good supply of Trees from one to four years old from the bud; and in height, from 5 to 9 feet.

Among the varieties are the following:—Summer Fruit;—Benoni, Early Harvest, Early Sweet Bough, River, Red Astrachan, Williams' Early, &c.—Autumn Fruit;—Bars, Cole's Quince, Eatable, Eustace, Fall Pippin, Garden Royal, Gravenstein, Lyscom, Mother, Porter;—Bow-shank, Orange, Pound, and Pumpkin Sweetings, &c.—Winter Fruit;—Baldwin, Bellflower, Detroit, Golden Ball, Greening, Golden Russet, H. Nonsuch, Jewett's Fine

THE POET'S CORNER.

[For the Ploughman.]

SALVATION'S ROAD.

BY JOSEPH COMSTOCK, M. D.

You must tread on the thorn to reach the throne,
The gall must be tasted ere glory's your own.
The bondmen of Egypt from Pharaoh fled,
Still had the Red Sea and wilderness dread.

The wilderness passed and promised land seen,
Before it was reached had a Jordan between.
"No cross, no crown," to pain the palm's decreed,
No velvet cushions to *salvation* lead.

The pestilence that smites that pleasant town,
No causes show but the Almighty's frown.
Science which would unfold dark nature's laws,
Is puzzled quite at epidemic's cause.

With storms and clouds and suns and winds the same,
Health here, death there, may deep amazement claim.
But were all nature's darkness brought to light,
We still the LORD of all must keep in sight.

The East gave rise to all the human race,
Diseases too; and that their lurking place.
Our constitutions in this mighty West
Breed maladies, which there were first impressed.

The eastern winds the eastern seas may drive,
And animalcules being dead or alive
Then those who eastern blood and bones retain
May *die*, and others *unimpressed* remain.

Lebanon, Ct.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Rose Winters.

A TALE OF FIRST LOVE.

BY ESTELLE.

"I shall never have another hour's happiness as long as I live!" exclaimed Rose Winters, weeping passionately. "You wouldn't let me marry him, father, and now he's gone to sea, and said he should never come back.

"Don't believe it, Rose," said Mr. Winters. "He'll be glad enough to come back, I'll warrant you—and the longer he stays away the better, I'm thinking, it will be for you."

"It's not like you, father, to be so unfeeling," said Rose, sobbing almost hysterically.

"Nonsence, child—unfeeling, indeed! ay, ay, it may be so in your judgment, I dare say, but I must judge with the head, and not with the heart."

"I think I ought to be allowed to judge for myself, now I'm of *age*," answered Rose, with sudden spirit. "I was eighteen my last birthday."

"True, Rose, you have had great experience of mankind, no doubt. But come, now, just tell me what you could have done if you had married Bob Selwyn, with no fortune yourself, and he nothing to depend on but his hands."

"We could have done as other people do," said Rose—"we could have worked. Have I not always worked at home, father?"

"To be sure you have. You have been a good, industrious girl, Rosy, that I shan't deny; but your work at home was not like pulling continually at the rowing oar, which would have been your portion all your life, I'm afraid, with Robert. I can't see, for my part, what you wanted to marry him for."

"Because I loved him, and he loved me. Didn't you and mother marry for love?"

Mr. Winters could not forbear laughing at this question, notwithstanding Rose's grief—and his natural droll humor struggled with his former seriousness as he replied, "Well, I must try to remember. It is nearly twenty years ago, now—so long that you have come of *age* in the meanwhile, and fancy you are wiser than your father. But I can tell you one thing, Rose, if we did marry for love, we had something to begin the world with, which is quite as necessary. You know the old proverb, 'When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out of the window.'"

"I don't believe any such thing, father. Whoever wrote that proverb never knew what love was. It was a mean thing in any man to say so; and what would never have come from a woman, I'll be bound."

"Well, well, Rosy, you may dry your eyes. I wish I was as sure of a fortune for you, as I am that Robert will be back with the ship, if his life is spared; but if that shouldn't be the case, you will be young enough then, and pretty enough, too, to get another beau."

"I wont have any other!" exclaimed Rose. "I am determined to wait for him, if he stays twenty years"—and with this resolution she hastily turned away and run to her own room, where, secure from observation, she might give free vent to her full heart in a long fit of weeping.

We are at a loss to imagine what sort of an impression our rustic heroine, Rose Winters, has made on the minds of our readers, from her unceremonious introduction to them through the foregoing dialogue; but at all events, she is deserving a more detailed description. She was the daughter of a respectable farmer in Long Island, who resided in a country village, situated on the Atlantic ocean, and near a large seaport town. Mr. Winters, was a shrewd, practical man, of strong natural powers of mind, and excellent plain common sense. Rose was his eldest and favorite child, and inherited his independent spirit and natural gifts of understanding, which had been improved in her by a useful and solid education at a first-rate country school. She was not, perhaps, strictly beautiful, but her cheeks were bright with the hue of health, and her dark blue eyes sparkled with animation, and the joyousness of a young heart, over which a lasting shadow had never passed, until her lover left her to try his fortunes on the sea. Her figure was small, but of exquisite proportions, and her steps sprang elastic with the unchecked spirits of happy childhood. She was always agreeable and entertaining without effort, for her words flowed in the easiest manner possible, from a mouth which nature had made perfect; and there was nothing on earth more inspiring than her merry laugh, which seemed like the very chorus of joy, and insensibly imparted a portion of her own gayety to all around her. Rose had but little of imagination in her heart or feelings. She was a young, gay creature, full of spirits and activity, and only actuated by the every day scenes of life, from which she extracted mirth and enjoyment to diffuse unsparingly among all who came within her influence. There was also a truthfulness and integrity in her nature, which could not fail to give beauty, strength, and elevation to her thoughts and character. The visions of romance which so often pervert the minds of the young, and throw a false coloring over the world, were all unknown to Rose. She had been nurtured amid scenes where there was but little to excite or enrich the imagination, but much to awaken bold and lofty sentiments. Born and brought up within sight and sound of the grand and magnificent ocean, she delighted to gaze on its rolling and breaking billows, and listen to its ceaseless sounding roar, which had often been the solemn lullaby to her nightly slumbers. The wide and level fields outspread before her native home; and the few bare hills which skirted here and there the distant outline, were but little calculated to inspire those enchanting, but unreal dreams, which seem insensibly to arise amid the mountain scenery so wildly beautiful and picturesque in many parts of our western world.

Rose had never been twenty miles from her father's dwelling. All that she knew of the world had been learned in her own village, which was an occasional resort for a small number of strangers during the heat of summer; but its situation was too remote to be very generally visited before there were either railroads or steamboats to facilitate and add comfort and convenience to travelling. Communication with New York, which was the nearest city, was at that time tedious and fatiguing, as the road lay for many miles through sandy woods, or over a bleak and rough country. By water, the journey was performed in sloops, taking from three days to a week to accomplish the voyage. In consequence of these disadvantages, the transient sojourners in the village consisted chiefly of sportsmen, who sought its solitary retreat for the purpose of enjoying the game which was formerly found there in great abundance. The birds were seldom frightened away from the lanes and meadows, excepting by the gun of the stranger, who, having once found his way to that lonely yet delightful part of the country, returned again and again, not only to scare the plover from their haunts, but to enjoy the refreshing and invigorating breezes from the ocean, and revel in the luxury of freedom from fashion and restraint. There was a primitive simplicity in the manners of the inhabitants of the village which was peculiarly pleasing; and in which school Rose had received her first model. She was easy and unaffected, because seeking to appear no higher nor better than she really was. Among her associates, she was a universal favorite. Her presence was sure to be in requisition at all the balls or merry-makings in the neighborhood, for nothing of the kind could go off well, unless Rose Winters, with her quick wit, irresistible good humor, and gay spirits, made one of the party. Her father, though a man of severe morals and true piety, was far from being puritanical in his views or feelings. He loved to see Rose happy, and enjoyed the sunny atmosphere which her never-failing cheerfulness and vivacity spread around the household dwelling. The bright sallies which flashed from her lips, instead of being checked by the farmer, frequently occasioned a repartee of wit from him, which gave Rose a habit of sharpening her own against her father's weapons. Thus it was that she learned to respect her parent without fearing him. She knew him to be possessed of the most inflexible principles of truth and rectitude; and that his jocose and lively temperament could never induce him to swerve for a moment from the straight-forward course of honesty and honor. In his judgment she placed the most unbounded confidence; and it was only in the one instance in which her heart rebelled against it, that she yielded to its mandate with bitter and unsatisfied feelings. Her mother, whom we have not yet mentioned, had been dead several years; and three sisters, considerably younger than herself, partook more of her care than her confidence. It thus happened that her father had been her companion, more than is usually the case in such relationships. She had been accustomed to consult him in all affairs of consequence; and self-dependent as she was by nature, she durst not incur the responsibility of acting in direct opposition to his counsels. In this slight sketch we have endeavored to give a faint outline of the character of our heroine, unlike, we are sensible, to the usual heroines of romance; but the portrait is drawn from real life, with its beauties unflattered, and its blemishes unconcealed; and we leave it as it is to make what impression it may on the opinions of others.

Robert Selwyn was a native of the same village. He was a few years older than Rose, but had been accustomed to mingle in all the country pleasures and amusements of which she had been for a time the principal attraction. His handsome form, his manly and pleasing countenance, and his gay and careless manners, were his only passports to favor. He had no fortune to assist him in winning his way, but he had energy and ambition, which were yet to be aroused into action. There was a distant connection between the families of Winters and Selywn, which served as a plea for frequent and familiar intercourse. Rose called him Cousin Robert, and under that name he was received as a sort of privileged guest at her father's house. The farmer always welcomed him; and Rose chatted and laughed and flirted with him, until at last the flirtation ended in a serious attachment. Mr. Winters, with all his habitual foresight, had not looked for this result. To part with Rose, was an event for which he had made no calculation, and he could not persuade himself to believe that her affections were irrevocably engaged. The application of her lover, therefore, for his consent to their marriage, was met by a decided refusal.

"Pooh, pooh, Robert," said he, in answer to his solicitation, "I wonder what you would do with a wife. Tell me first, how you expect to make a living for yourself, let alone Rose?"

"Why, if I can do nothing else, sir," said Selwyn, "I can follow the sea, and at least get a living out of the whales. You know others here have got rich that way."

"Yes, yes, Robert, but it's a hard life, and not much to your taste, I reckon."

"It might not be my choice, Mr. Winters; but I'm not afraid of hardships any more than other men—and I should think nothing hard with Rose."

"Oh, that's the way all young men talk when they're in love; but have you no other plan than that?"

"Yes, sir—I thought of either setting up a store, or trying to get the school, as the old master is going away. I believe I know about as much as he does."

Mr. Winters laughed as he replied, "Very likely you may, Robert, and be no Solomon either; but it wont answer. Set up a store on credit, and break next year; and as for schoolkeeping—no, no, I must see some surer prospect of your being able to support a wife, before you can have Rose with my consent."

"But, Mr. Winters, none of our girls here expect to marry rich. I wonder where they'd find husbands, if they looked for money! not in this town, I am sure."

"There must be something to look to, though, either money or business. Take my word for it, young man, you would find love but light stuff to live upon without something more substantial along with it."

Selwyn was silent for a few moments, and then said in a tone of severe disappointment, "Well, I must say, sir, that I did not look for this refusal. You never objected to my visits to Rose."

"No, but I wish I had, since neither of you have as much sense as I thought for. I have been to blame, and am sorry for it; but there has been enough said now, Robert—all the talking in the world will not alter my mind at present."

It was after this conversation that Selwyn, finding the farmer inflexible, and Rose determined to sacrifice her love rather than disobey her father, formed the resolution to go out in a whaling ship, just about to leave the port. Rose sought in vain to dissuade him. He told her his mind was made up. "If you wont have me, Rose," said he, "I may as well be on the ocean as the land, for I shall never marry any one else; but I shall not hold you bound—for most likely I shall never return."

"I didn't expect to hear you say such a thing as that, Cousin Robert," answered Rose, with her eyes full of tears; "but you may hold me bound or not, just as you please, I shall wait for you. If you should forget me, I could never believe in the love of any man afterward."

The ship sailed unexpectedly, and Selwyn, much to his disappointment, was obliged to depart without again seeing Rose; and the sudden news that he had gone, occasioned the burst of feeling in her, with which our story opened.

We must now pass over a few anxious and tedious years. Rose waited and dreamed of her lover's return, until her spirits flagged, and her young heart grew sick with "hope deferred." Mr. Winters was puzzled and confounded. He had mistaken his daughter's disposition, and was not prepared for the depth of feeling and affection which she had garnered in her bosom. That his bright and merry Rose should suddenly become the reflective and thinking being, and perform her household duties with methodical and earnest care, instead of flying like a bird from room to room, and singing or laughing off a thousand grotesque mistakes, which before were continually occurring under her management, was to him a matter of serious consideration. In truth he did not much like the change; for what was gained in order and regularity in his house, was lost in that inexhaustible fund of animating gayety which had been wont to beguile him at night of the fatigue of daily labor, and cast an unfailing charm over his retired dwelling. Not that Rose had altogether sunk into the sober and serious mood—that it was not in her nature to do—but an indescribable change had passed over her former manner, which had somewhat of a depressing influence on her family. She could not help laughing and being lively, any more than she could help the beating of her pulse, or the breath that came without her will or agency; but there was something missing in the inward spring from which her spirits flowed. It was the heart's happiness—and the spring, in consequence, sometimes yielded bitter waters.

Three years had fulfilled their annual revolutions, before the ship returned in which Selwyn had embarked, and then, alas! it returned without him. The voyage had been a most disastrous one. They had been nearly shipwrecked, after being but a few months out, and had been obliged to put in at one of the islands in the Pacific to repair and refit. This operation necessarily detained them a long time; and the second year of the voyage, Selwyn got sick and discouraged, and left them at a port where they had stopped to winter, and went to London. It was hinted that he was wild and reckless, and would never do any thing for want of stability and perseverance. Rose was indignant at these innuendos. Her sense of justice and generosity spurned the meanness of traducing the absent, and her woman's love shielded him in her own mind from every attack on his reputation. She received a letter from him shortly afterward, the first he had written since his departure. The general tone of it was sad and desponding, but it breathed the most unabated affection toward herself, while at the same time it set her perfectly free from her engagement to him.

"I cannot ask you, dear Rose," he wrote, "to wait for me, when it is so uncertain if I ever can return to claim your promise. I have made nothing by this voyage, and am determined never to see your father again until I can give him a satisfactory answer to his question of 'how I am to support a wife.'"

Rose wept over the letter, and then consigned it to her most secret hiding-place, and returned with unshaken resolution to her usual train of duties. She had lost none of her beauty, for the healthful exercise of necessary and constant employment, preserved the bloom on her cheek, and kept her from giving way to useless repining. Among the beaux of the village, she continued to have her full share of admirers; and there was one of the number, Edward Burton, an enterprising and promising young man, who sought earnestly to gain her hand. It was all in vain. Rose was deaf to his entreaties, and laughed at his remonstrances, until he was obliged to give up his suit.

In the meanwhile Robert Selwyn was seeking encouragement and advancement from a foreign people. He continued to follow the sea, but without returning to his native place. He went out from London, and had risen by the usual gradation of ship-officers, lastly to captain. At the expiration of three more years, Rose received another letter from him; but the time of meeting seemed still further and further in the future. He knew not when he should return. His employers kept him constantly engaged, and he hoped in the end to realize an independence; but it might be long yet before it was accomplished.

Such was the burden of the letter, and Rose decided promptly on a new course of action for herself. She had long had it in her mind to leave home. Her eldest sister was fully competent to take her place in the management of the house, and the other two were old enough to be companions and assistants; but Rose felt that she should have to encounter the opposition of her father. She therefore determined on making all arrangements to go before apprising him of her intention. Much, indeed, then, was the farmer astonished when Rose took her seat by his side, after he had finished his evening meal, and addressed him as follows:

"Father, I am going to New York to live."

"Going to New York to live!" repeated he, slowly, as if unable or unwilling to comprehend her words, "Why, what has put that notion in your head, Rose?"

"I've been thinking of it for a year, father, but put off telling you till the time came. Last summer, when Mrs. Sandford was here, she often advised me to go to New York; and a few days ago I had a letter from her. She says she can get me a situation as teacher in a school, where I shall have many advantages, and I have made up my mind to accept it."

"You ought to have consulted me about it first, Rose; I'm doubtful if it will be for the best."

"Well, I shall do it for the best," answered Rose, "and if it shouldn't turn out so, I can't help it. You know I'm too much like you, father, to give up any thing I judge to be right; and I hope you wont blame me for leaving home now, since Betsey is quite as good a housekeeper as I am."

Mr. Winters bent his eyes downward, and was silent. It was not his habit to betray any outward emotion, but there was grief in his heart. His fortitude was sorely tried. The departure of Rose would cause a sad break in his home enjoyments, and the philosophy of the man was destroyed for the moment, by the feelings of the father. Inwardly he struggled, till unable to control himself longer, he rose quickly, and snatching his hat, went out from the house.

After some time, he returned calm and composed, and simply remarked to his daughter, "You say you've decided to go, Rose, so there's no use in arguing—but you'll find a great change in a city life. If you shouldn't like it, come back to your old home—that's all. Now call the girls in to prayers—it's nigh bed-time."

Rose did as she was bid—and that night the farmer prayed earnestly and fervently for the child who was about to quit his protection, and committed her to the watchful care of Him who neither slumbers nor sleeps. The prayer over, he retired immediately to his pillow, which was wet before morning with an old man's unwonted tears.

In the course of the following month, Rose was duly installed in the authority of her new station. Her active and energetic mind, on which the useful branches of education had been thoroughly grounded, soon comprehended all the mysteries of her office, while her sprightliness and good humor, joined to her usual decision of character, fitted her admirably for her occupation. The first term of her initiation, however, passed wearily away. Her spirit pined in the confinement to which she had voluntarily subjected herself—and with a feeling of *home-sickness* gnawing at her heart, she repaired to her patroness, Mrs. Sandford, to tell her that she could remain no longer. "I get thinking of my father," said she, "when I ought to be attending to the lessons—and sometimes my mind gets so confused, that I almost imagine myself mad, and the school a bedlam. Indeed, Mrs. Sanford, I cannot engage for another quarter. I find I was not made for a city life, after all. The confusion distracts him, and the high houses and narrow streets, make me gloomy and low-spirited. I feel as if I couldn't breathe in the smoke and dust here. Oh, if you only knew how I long for the pure air of the country, and the sight, once more, of the wild, free ocean."

"But, my dear child," said the lady, "you cannot think of returning now, in the depth of winter. The communication by water is closed, and you know it is a three days' journey by land in the best of travelling. At present, they say the roads are nearly impassable. Come, take my advice and content yourself till spring. Believe me, you will not find every thing as you expect when you return to the country. A short absence from home, often produces a great change in our own minds, and we are led to view the same objects in a different light. New impressions of light and manners frequently destroy the power of old associations to bring back past happiness; and we are left to experience a painful disappointment, without being at first sensible that the change is in ourselves. We can never be again what we were before."

Rose listened attentively, and though far from being fully convinced by the reasoning of Mrs. Sandford, she bent her will to a seeming necessity, and consented to remain. Naturally buoyant, she rallied her spirits, and overcame her transient depression. Interested continually in receiving as well as imparting knowledge, she said no more about returning home until the summer vacation left her at liberty to revisit her native town. Then it was that she understood the change which the more experienced woman of the world had sought to picture to her imagination. She was once more in the bosom of her family; on the very spot where life had opened to her with such bright anticipations of happiness. The same scenes were around her. The extended range of level country, and "The sea, the open sea," with its mountains and heaving billows, presented itself, as in former days, to her unobstructed view. What then was lost! It was the simple taste, the unsophisticated mind, the feelings untainted with the world, and, most of all, the heart at peace! She was no longer contented. The quietude and sameness of the country left her too much time for thought; and her restless spirit wandered again to the thronged and bustling city, and the ceaseless routine of her labors in the school as a sort of necessary means of relief. The sight of the ocean grew painful to her, from its reminding her too forcibly of her absent lover. Selwyn wrote not, came not. Some said he was married in London, and there came not a word from himself to contradict the report.

Edward Burton took advantage of it to renew the offer of his hand to Rose.

"No," answered she, decidedly, "if Cousin Robert is really married, as people say, my faith in man's love is destroyed forever. I hope you will never ask me again, Edward, for my answer will always be the same."

So Burton gave her up, and consoled himself by marrying another; and Rose returned to New York, and again devoted herself to the arduous task of teaching, which often filled her heart with weariness; yet no one would have imagined her to be a disappointed girl. *Love-sick* she was not; she had too much strength of mind—but she was true-hearted and constant. Nine years had elapsed since she had heard a word of Selwyn and she knew not whether he were living or dead. They had been parted *fifteen years*; and who will wonder that time had robbed her of some of her early bloom; but there was an added expression of intellect in her countenance, and a certain refinement of manner imperceptibly acquired, which she had never possessed in her father's house: so that altogether she was more attractive, more to be admired at thirty-three years of age, than when she first appeared at eighteen as a country belle.

And where was Robert Selwyn, while by slow gradations from year to year this change had been silently wrought in his heart's first idol.—His migrations in the meantime had been many, and his fortunes varied. Profits and loss were for some years nearly balanced in his accounts, but at length the brighter side predominated.—Misfortunes and mishaps were cleared away from his horizon, and his sails swept onward through a tide of unexpected success. It was then he began to weary of his long, self-imposed exile, and turn his thoughts and wishes to home and "native land." Energetic in purpose, and prompt in action, he no sooner formed the resolution of returning than it was put in execution.—The voyage, quickly accomplished, he once more found himself among his old friends, and townsmen, who shook him heartily by the hand, and welcomed him back with right good will. Some author remarks, that "one of the greatest pleasures in life, is to be born in a small town, where one is acquainted with all the inhabitants, and a remembrance clings to every house." He no doubt felt this on his first arrival, and his satisfaction was unalloyed; for, like Rose, he had yet to know himself as he now was. Most of his youthful companions were married, and settled down into steady, sober-minded, every-day sort of people—having made but little improvement either in mind or manners; but they were not slow to perceive that the Selwyn who had just returned, was quite a different man from the Selwyn they had formerly known. There was certainly a change in him, but in what it consisted, they found it impossible to decide. He lacked nothing in cordiality—he assumed no airs of superiority—he was neither *elegant* nor *fashionable*—but he was not what he used to be. Perhaps it was that he had acquired more manliness of character; and there was the least bit more of dignity in his manners; he was the smallest possible degree more guarded in his expressions; and his frank and easy address was entirely free from the most distant approach to awkwardness. It is true, he was still the gay and jovial sailor, noble-spirited and generous to a fault—but he was more the gentleman, more the man of the world than before he went to foreign parts; and upon the whole, the conclusion was that he was greatly improved, and would most likely turn out to be quite a credit to the town. He had certainly grown handsomer, as he had grown older. His face wore no traces of any inward discontent or disappointment, and it is probable that he had worn his love either lightly or hopefully in his heart. His first inquiry, after his return, however, was for Rose; and hearing she was in New York, he hastened thither to meet her. It was at the close of a summer afternoon when he found himself at the door of the house where he was told she boarded. He inquired for her, walked in, and sat down in the parlor in the dim light of the fading day, which was rendered more obscure in the shadow of the curtained windows.

Rose had gone to her room fatigued and somewhat dispirited. The name of her visiter was unannounced, and as she descended with a languid step to the parlor, she was little prepared for the surprise that awaited her.

Selwyn rose at her entrance with a confused and doubtful air. "I beg your pardon, madam," said he, "I called to see Miss Winters—Rose Winters—I understood she was here."

"And so she is, Cousin Robert!" exclaimed Rose. "She is before you, and yet you do not know her. Am I altered so very much then?"

The question was accompanied with a painful blush, from the consciousness that the bloom of youth in which he had left her, had passed away forever.

Selwyn sprang toward her and caught her hand.

"Rose, my own dear Rose," said he, with real feeling, "forgive me. No, you are not altered; but if you were, I should know your voice among a thousand."

"Ah, I know I have grown old, cousin," said Rose, struggling to recover herself, "how could it be otherwise, when so many years have passed since we met."

"Well, Rosy, look at me! Has my age stood still, do you think? Look at the crow's feet and the gray hair, and tell me if you love me the less for them. You would be the same to me, if you were twice as old as you are; for you see I have come back for no earthly reason but to marry you, unless your own consent is as hard to obtain now as your father's was before."

"Why, your friends said you were married in London."

"No, not my *friends*, Rose. It must have been my *enemies* who said that; but *you* knew better. Didn't I tell you I would never marry any one but you?"

"Yes, fifteen years ago, Cousin Robert—but the promise might be outlawed by this time, for all I know. You do not pretend to say that you thought my faith in your word would hold out, without even receiving a line from you the last nine years?"

"Why not pretend to say it, coz, when I know it has. Deny it now if you can."

"But why didn't you write to me, Robert?"

"Because I'm no writer, and meant to come myself. You said you'd wait for me—and I knew you never broke your word. So now, my sweet little flower, I've come to claim you, like a blunt sailor, as I am, with few words, but a heart full of love, and what is better, something to live on beside."

"You are in a great hurry now," said Rose, laughing and blushing. "Suppose you wait a little, seeing you learnt the art so well in your absence. Why I have not had a chance yet to ask you what kept you away so long."

"Never mind that, coz. There 'ill be plenty of time hereafter. Answer my question first, whether you mean to have me or not, and let me know which way to shape my course. If you've changed your mind, and lost your affection for me, just say so at once, and I'm off to sea in the first ship. You'll never be troubled with me again."

"What an unreasonable man you are," said Rose, "just as impatient and headstrong as before you went away."

"You knew all my faults, dearest, long, long ago," said Selwyn. "They did not hinder you from loving me once. Love me still, Rose, as you once did. Be mine, as you promised you would before we parted, and you shall make me what you please."

Rose was silent. Her lover's arm was around her, and memory was holding its mirror to her mind: and when she did speak at length, her voice was low and indistinct, and her words nearly unintelligible. The spirit of them may be guessed, however, from the fact that Selwyn did not go to sea, and she resigned her situation as teacher, and returned with him to her former home. The wedding was soon after celebrated with the sanction of her father, and but one source of regret to Rose, that the old minister, who in her youthful days was the pastor of her native village, had been removed in the meanwhile to another world, and the ceremony of her marriage was performed by a stranger. [Graham's Magazine.

FOREIGN FASHIONS. For petites soirees, and other occasions in which full dress is not indispensable, high dresses still continued to be generally worn. They are usually made of very rich materials, and their variety consists solely in the style in which they are trimmed. Among the novelties of the past week may be mentioned a high robe of pink cherry velvet, ornamented up the whole of the front, from the bottom of the skirt to the top of the corsage, by pearl double buttons, connected together by small chains of pearl.

One of the principal milliners in Paris received a few weeks ago, a commission from the empress of Russia, to make several dresses suited to the coming spring. Among them was a robe of white poult de soie, the corsage high, with a mantelet of the same; both the dress and mantelet were ornamented with magnificent embroidery in white silk. Three more dresses in the same style, and made of the same materials, but in colors, also formed part of the imperial order. One was pink, another pale blue, and the third sea green. The embroidery on each was of the same color as the silk, intermingled with white.

Head dresses in the Spanish style, called by the Parisian milliners coiffures Sevilliennes, are at present very fashionable. They are composed of black lace, and frequently consist merely of a lappet or a half handkerchief, having the points rounded. They are simply passed over the upper part of the head, and fixed at each side by a large rose, sometimes accompanied by diamond aiguillettes or pins. Ornamental combs, that is to say, those having tops set with diamonds, pearls, &c., are beginning to be highly fashionable. They are not worn large, and the tops are usually of a curved form, nearly approaching to an inverted crescent. This is the revival of an old but very elegant fashion. Some of these ornamental combs have gold instead of jewelled tops. It is scarcely necessary to observe that they are strictly confined to full dress; and that only the tortoise shell comb is admissible in the day time, or for evening demi-parure.

Mousseline de laine and cashmere are fashionable for spring out-door dresses. Some of the new patterns are truly splendid, both as to design and color. We may also notice the beauty of some of the newest cashmere shawls, the season for wearing which is now approaching.

SCENES OF THE SEA.

LETTERS FROM A WHALE SHIP.

NEW ZEALAND CRUISING GROUND, South Pacific Ocean.

The recent capture of one right-whale, getting fast to another, and pursuit of several more, and the sight of them blowing all around, close at hand, and at a distance, naturally puts one upon inquiring into the habits and resorts of this great sea-monster. It is of the class mammalia, order cetaces, bringing forth its young alive, generally one at a time, and giving them suck. It is not, therefore, a fish; but is without scales, breathes the air through lungs, and respires by what is called its spout or blow-holes, a kind of nostrils, or, in other words, two apertures, situated on the after part of its head and neck, through which is forcibly expelled all the water taken into the mouth in the act of feeding and breathing.

The form of the spout serves to distinguish, at a distance, the kind of whale—whether right-whale (balaena mysticetus) or sperm. The right-whale having two large orifices on the top of the back part of its head, as it lies along in the water, the spout of vapor and water ejected is forked and perpendicular till its force is spent, and it begins to fall over on both sides, looking then, at a distance, in shape, like a Gothic elm, parted into two branches. This can be easily perceived when the whale is either coming directly towards, or going directly off from the ship, the *jets d'eau* being sometimes thirty or even fifty feet high. The sperm whale, on the other hand, has but one blow-hole, and that a little on one side or corner of its head, from which the ejected stream issues a little obliquely, and not straight up, as in the right-whale.

Its propellers and means of defence are two fins, planted a little behind the head on each side, and the flukes of its tail also, with which it sculls and attempts to strike its enemy. The natural working of them on their joints by the waves, after the animal is dead, will always carry the carcase directly to windward. Of one that I have measured, the fins were five feet long each, and the flukes twelve feet across, being horizontal. Of another, the body was thirty-nine feet long and nineteen feet round, the head seven feet from its tip to the spout-holes, three feet from the upper outside superficies to the roof of the mouth inside, making its entire head, with the mouth closed, about seven feet in diameter, or twenty-one feet round. The length of another which I have exactly measured, (a sperm-whale) was fifty-nine feet, and thirty feet round.

The ear of the whale is extremely small, and so hidden, like a mole's, that you would not find it without diligent search. Still, the creature is thought by seamen to be quick of hearing, as well as sharp of sight. The organ for the latter sense is about as large as the eye of an ox. The head of a right-whale, when his mouth is open in feeding, or when he *breaches*, as I have sometimes seen him do quite out of water, is a most uncouth and formidable sight. It looks, at a little distance, like the black, rugged mouth of one of those lava caverns a traveller meets with on the island of Hawaii. The huge lips close from below, upward, and shut in, when the monster has got a mouthful, upon his immense whalebone cheeks, like the great valve of a mammoth bellows, or the water gates of a canal lock.

The sole living of this vast animal is thought to be upon a substance which I hear universally called by whalemen "right-whale feed." (medusae.) It appears in the water like little red seeds, of the size of mustard, which is intercepted by the hair that fringes the leaves of bone, as the whale swims along with mouth open. It is, in fact, a little red shrimp, sometimes seen floating on the surface in these seas alive, oftener dead, when it has the appearance, at a distance, of clots of blood, only yellower.—I have seen it in both states, and as entangled in the hairs of dead whales. The quantity necessary for the animal's support must be prodigious. I can doubly appreciate, now, that amusing passage in the Holy War, where Bunyan says: "Silly Mansoul did not stick nor boggle at a monstrous oath that she would not desert Diabolus; but *swallowed it without chewing, as if it had been a sprat in the mouth of a whale.*" This feed is supposed to lie generally rather deep under water in these seas, as whales are often taken in greatest number where none of it is to be seen on the surface. In the Greenland and Arctic seas, it often covers miles and miles in extent—thick enough, it is said, to impede the course of a ship; and perhaps, in the economy of Providence, whales, as well as sharks, are the scavengers of the great deep, to consume what would otherwise putrefy and decay.

The internal anatomy of a whale is a subject of great curiosity, and I wish it were in my power to report a full and accurate post mortem of the subjects we have discussed. But a few clinical notes taken by the bedside, as the whalemen have been operating with their professional spades and lances of dissection, are all we have to exhibit. From the size of the intestine of the last we have dissected, it is reasonable to infer that the great aorta of one of the largest kind can hardly be less in diameter than the bore of the main pipe of the Croton water-works; and the water roaring in its passage through that pipe is inferior in impetus and velocity to the blood gushing from the whale's great heart—In Dr. Hunter's account of the dissection of a small whale, this aorta measured a foot in diameter. Fifteen or twenty gallons, then, of living blood are thrown ordinarily out of the heart of the whale at a stroke with an immense velocity—through the great bore of a blood vessel, or rather blood anqueduct, more than a foot in diameter. The whole idea fills the mind with wonder.

Until within a few years this gigantic game, as Burke justly called it, has been every where so abundant that whalemen have used no means to keep their rich prizes from sinking; but when one has gone down worth $1500 or $2000, or even $3000, they have taken it as a whleman's fortune, and have gone to capturing others instead. In some voyages they say more whales have been sunk than have been saved.—The useless devastation thus caused among these huge denizens of the deep has been very great. One practical whaleman calculates the number of whales killed in one season on the North-west coast of Kamschatka at 12,000. Would whaleman go provided with India rubber or bladder buoys,* ready to be bent on to harpoons, and darted into a whale's carcase as soon as "turned up," or when he is perceived to be going into his "flurry," we are persuaded that many thousands of barrels of oil might be saved; and not a few poor voyages would be made good ones. Now that whales are getting scarce, we think it impossible but that Yankee sense and foihandedness will soon see to this, and go prepared against such disheartening catastrophes as losing their game by its sinking, after unsurpassed skill and daring have made it fairly their own.

If owners knew how much might be saved by it, they would never let a ship go from port without buoys to hold up dead whales, and long hawsers to lay-to with by them in gales of wind. The ship I am now writing in has lost in course of this voyage seven by sinking after they were "turned up," and three from along side in rugged weather because without a long and strong hawser to secure them by to windward while lying to. Six of our boats were stove in one season on the North West Coast, some of the crew were badly hurt, and the men got so afraid of a whale that some of them would hide away when the order was given to lower. The only cause I have ever heard assigned for the right-whale sinking so often, is having the air vessel which nature is thought to provide this animal with pierced by the lance or harpoon. Any one can see that a few buoys fastened to them would counterweigh this tendency to sink. I have even heard of their being hauled up when out of sight by four boats' crew pulling upon the tow lines that were fast to the harpoons buried in the sinking carcase.

Till we know more of the natural history of the whale than we yet do, in sinking so apparently without law cannot be certainly accounted for. One whaleman says that he has known a whale of the largest size, which in cutting him in proved to be a dry skin, that is, the blubber containing a milky fluid instead of oil, and yet the whale floated as light as a cork. Again he has killed a whale with a single lance, and he sunk like a stone, and another has sunk after lancing a hundred times. An ingenious Frenchman, I am told, in these seas once rigged swivels in the heads of his boats, and had bladders and other gear to float dead whales; but he succeeded with it all so poorly, that in mortification and despair, and when he put into New-Zealand, he went out into the woods and shot himself with a brace of pistols through both his eyes. I think some quick-witted Yankee would do better to give his attention to experimenting in this line; and even if the whales wouldn't be killed or floated, he would not be such a fool as to blow his own brains out. It is a true saying of Massinger's:

Who kills himself to avoid misery fears it,
And at the best shows a *bastard* valor.

Which, forasmuch as the crime is become popular now-adays, it would not be amiss to put a stop to, by enacting a law, as they once did in ancient Rome, to expose every suicide naked in the market-place after death. H. T. C.

* According to Commander Wilkes' Narrative of the Exploring Squadron, the Indians of the Northwest Coast take quite a number of whales annually by having their fish spears fastened to inflated seal skin floats, four feet long and one and half or two feet broad, that keep the whale on the top of the water, and allow him to fall a comparatively easy prey.

[Corr. N. Y. Evangelist.

BIBLE NEWS. A large edition of the Scriptures is now in the course of being published at Rome, and another at Florence. Dr Achilli's new translation of the Testament is also to be shortly printed at Rome. Besides which, the British and Foreign Bible Society have given pledges to distributing agents for the supply of as many copies in the Italian language, as they may need, at this juncture, for that country, now entirely open to the free circulation of the scriptures. The London Tract Society is also publishing Pilgrim's Progress, Milnor's Church History, and a number of other valuable works, especially for distribution in the same country. Rev. Mr. Hastings, originally from Boston, who has been very successfully employed, as Bible agent, under the direction of the Foreign Evangelical Society, is expected hereafter to be stationed at Rome, as a general Superintendent.

SCALDED TO DEATH. A daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Knight, a teamster of this city, drank from the spout of a tea-pot sitting on the table, on Sunday, while the attention of those present was averted, and was scalded so badly as to die on Monday. She was only two years old.

[Portland Argus.

A Polish prince was accustomed to carry the picture of his father always in his bosom; and on any particular occasion he would look upon it and say: "Let me do nothing unbecoming so excellent a father!"

Plato, hearing it was asserted by some persons that he was a very vicious man, "I shall take care to live so," said he, "that nobody will believe them."

BUSINESS. You have no business to have any business with other people's business; but mind your own business, and that is business enough.

THE BUTTON—AN EPIGRAM.

John, who is always too punctilious,
Got up one morning, rather billious,
And thus began to scold:
"Say!—Where's that button? You're a wife
To worry out a fellow's life—
How oft must you be told?"
But madam with a ready wit
That cured her spouse's angry fit,
Cried "dearest, do not scoff
About that little button, John—
I really meant to put it on—
But then I—*put it off!*"

THE JESTER.

GREATEST YET. The St. Louis Union says that a letter has been received in that city from California, which states that a party of men, who had heard of a very rich deposit of gold somewhere in the mountains, started in search of it, with a long train of mules and wagons. The Indians hearing of the design of the men, and wishing to prevent their discovering the mines they were in search of, stationed themselves on the top of a neighboring mountain, and as the train was passing the base, rolled down upon it what they supposed to be a number of huge rocks, which crushed in their course a number of wagons and mules. After the torrent had ceased, the men were about to resume their journey, but seeing there was a peculiarity in the appearance of the rocks, they were induced to examine them more minutely, when, to their great surprise and joy they discovered that each supposed rock was a vast mass of gold.

A club of women in Paris, who contend for the wildest liberty, and the most extended rights, have a code of by-laws. One of the articles runs in this wise:—"Any young woman who finds herself married to a man *fifty* years old, shall have a perfect right to swap him off for one or two of *twenty-five* years each."

A clergyman being opposed to the use of the violin in the church service, was, however, overruled by his congregation, who determined upon having one. On the following Sunday, the parson commenced the service by exclaiming, in long-drawn accents, "You may f-i-d-d-l-e and s-i-n-g the 40th psalm."

In an old Limerick paper, an Irish gentleman, whose lady had absconded from him, thus cautions the public against trusting her:

"My wife has sloped, without rhyme or reason, and I desire no one to trust her on my account, for I am not married to her."

"Tom, does you approve of meat while
"No, they is too bloody, and tend to
crime."
"Tom, you is the tender-heartedest
ever see."
"Well, I is. I wouldn't kill a fly.
even a frog, and much as